

[JAN. 5, 1861.]

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, January 11, will be performed HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABEUS. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 9, 1861, at St. James's Hall. Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, and a host of talent will appear.

ORCHESTRION (the grandest self-acting musical instrument ever made) PERFORMANCE, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. at No. 3, Hanover-square. Cards of admission to be had by letter, or on presentation of card, at Messrs. IMHOFF and MERKLE, 547, Oxford-street. Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of self-acting and barrel-musical instruments, pianofortes, Nicols' Frères' musical boxes, and a new kind of organ for churches and schools.

M. VIEUX TEMPS.—MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The next CONCERT will take place on Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1861, on which occasion the celebrated violinist M. Vieuxtemps (who has been expressly engaged for these concerts) will make his first appearance in London after an absence of eight years. Piano-forte, Miss Arabella Goddard; violin, M. Vieuxtemps; violoncello, Signor Piatto. Vocalists, Miss Lascelles and Miss Augusta Thomson. Conductor—Mr. BENEDICT.

Sofa stalls, 3s.; balcony, 3s.; unreserved seats, 1s.; at CHAPPELL and CO.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—St. JAMES'S HALL.—The original BUCKLEY SERENADERS, MARY GOUIN (No. 555, Broadway, New York, U.S.), beg respectfully to announce that they will repeat their new and original entertainment EVERY EVENING during the week at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at eight; and during the Christmas Holidays a Day Performance every Wednesday and Saturday, at three. Doors open at half-past two.—Stalls, 2s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Places can be secured at the libraries and music-sellers'; and at Mr. Austin's ticket-office, at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly (W.C.), which is open from ten till five. Great attraction for the Holidays.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Season 1861.—The following are the ARRANGEMENTS for the present month of January:—Choral Practice of the Marylebone Institution, under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart, on Tuesday evenings, the 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

The First Conversation at St. James's-hall, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst. Admittance from half-past eight o'clock.

No person will be admitted without producing his or her ticket for 1861. Tickets not transferable except to concerts.

CHARLES SALAMAN,
Hon. Sec., 36, Baker-street, Portman-square.

St. James's-hall, 2s. Piccadilly.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Season 1861.—The Members and Subscribers are hereby informed that their ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION to this Society was DUE on Tuesday, January 1. They are respectfully requested to pay the same to Messrs. Crainer & Co., 201, Regent-street, who will hint them their tickets for 1861 A reserved number seat for the series of four Orchestral Concerts at St. James's-hall, may be secured on payment of an extra sum of 10s. 6d. Tickets are transferable to concerts only.

N. B. The First Choral Practice, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8. The First Convivazione, at St. James's-hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23. CHARLES SALAMAN.

Hon. Sec., 36, Baker-street, Portman-square.

DR. MARK and his LITTLE MEN.—Band of 40 Boys. First visit to London—for one week only. St. James's Great Hall, Regent-street, and Piccadilly. Mr. Mitchell, to whom Dr. Mark has given him an audience, with Dr. MARK, of the Royal College of Music, Manchester, for the first appearance in London of his BAND of LITTLE MEN, 40 in number selected from the students of the College, an institution ordained by Dr. Mark, for the purpose of affording an efficient musical and general education to boys in the poorer or middle classes of society throughout the kingdom. Notwithstanding the great success which has attended the concerts given by Dr. Mark and his little men throughout Scotland, Ireland, and the provinces, they have never yet appeared in London, and the present engagement is limited to one week only.

The First Concert will take place on Saturday evening, January 12, 1861, at 8 o'clock.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

The Pantomime of the Season every evening. Monday, Jan. 7, and during the week, Alfred Mellon's popular Opera of VICTORINE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirwall, Messrs. Henry Hall, H. Corl, St. Albyn, Horncastle, Wallworth, and H. Wharton.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

HARLEQUIN, B-UE BEARD, with W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Harry Boleno, Hildyard, Milano, Barnes, Tanner; Mine, Boleno, Clara Morgan (the great French *dansuse*), Mine, Lamoureaux, Mine, Pierron, and M. Vandris. Brilliant Ballet, Gorgone, Orient, Scenery, Effects, and curtailed Transformations scene by Greville and Tellini; the Operatic warbler, Mr. V. Dalgarno; the pantomime produced by Mr. Edward Stirling.

Every Wednesday, a Grand Morning Performance of the Pantomime at Two o'clock, concluding by Five o'clock.

No charge for booking. Doors open at half-past Six, commencing at Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

THE MAGIC SAILOR: a curious Figure, 10 inches high, Dances, defying detection causing much amusement. Full instructions easily understood, 8 stamps. The WIZARD'S BOX OF MAGIC, containing six new tricks, carriage free 20 stamps. MAGIC MADE EASY, 3 stamps. D. P. MILLER, at Mr. Greig's, 6, South-row, Golden-square.

THE TIMES, Post or Globe POSTED the evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter; *Herald Chronicle*, 2s.; *Daily News* or *Evening Herald*, 1s.; *The Times*, second edition, 3s.; ditto, second day, 1s. 6d. Answers required and orders prepaid.—AMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank. Established thirty years.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable and Interesting Reprints and Fac-similes, Illustrative of Early English and Shakespearian Literature.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1861, at ONE o'clock precisely, some valuable and interesting REPRINTS and FAC-SIMILES, Illustrative of EARLY ENGLISH and SHAKESPEARIAN LITERATURE: the impressions of which are mostly limited to twenty-six or thirty copies.

May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had, on receipt of four stamps.

The Important and Valuable Library of the late Professor Wilson.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, 28th JANUARY 1861, and four following days, at ONE o'clock precisely, the important and valuable LIBRARY of the late distinguished Oriental scholar, HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, comprising the best works in Sanskrit and other Oriental Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had on receipt of six stamps.

Mr. Sargent's Collection of Drawings by the Old Masters, a small collection of Modern Paintings, and some capital Framed Engravings.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their house, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY 1861, and five following days, at ONE o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS by the Old Masters, the property of FREDERICK SARGENT, Esq., comprising some fine examples of the Italian, French, Dutch, Spanish, and English Schools; to which are added a small COLLECTION of PAINTINGS, by Masters of the English School; and some FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, including the Reading Magdalene, after Correggio, by Longhi, *proof*; and the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci, by Raphael Morghe, the property of an Amateur.

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Choice and Valuable Collection of Coins and Medals.—Six days' sale.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their house, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, 14th JANUARY 1861, and five following days, at ONE o'clock precisely each day, a Choice Collection of ROMAN, EARLY BRITISH, AXON, ENGLISH, and GREEK COINS, METALS, PATENS, PLATES, &c., in Gold, Silver, and Copper, including Simon, Faunus, Petilia Crown, &c., formed by the late REV. J. LEWIN-SHEPPARD, of Frome; to which are added some most valuable GREEK, ROMAN, and OTHER COINS, of all Metals, from the Cabinets of various eminent Collectors, including extra rare and fine Tetradrachma and Medallions, of great value, of Agrinon, Segesta, Selinus, Rhegium, Naxos, Aenus, Panormus under the Carthaginians, Pyrrhus (minted at Syracuse), Aerolia, Patrae of Paonia, Rhinnes, Kings, &c.; also, Gold Octodrachms of Berecine and Arsinoe; a Distater of Alexander the Great; numerous Roman fine Aurei and Quinari; many hundred varieties of Consular Silver Coins and others too numerous to mention. The collection is indeed a highly-interesting and valuable Silver Series. Bullae of Fabius Pictor (Earl of Lancashire), to Henry III. of England, as King of Sicily, to which special attention is invited; also the small but choice CABINET of COINS, formed by FREDERICK SARGENT, Esq.; some Numismatic Books, Cabinets, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of six stamps.

The Munich Gallery of Enamel Cabinet Pictures.

MESSRS. FOSTER will SELL by AUCTION, at No. 16, Berners-street, Oxford-street, on Tuesday, the 8th Jan., at two precisely, the remaining ENAMEL PICTURES of the Munich Gallery, including beautiful copies of many of the most renowned works in the Munich, Dresden, and Louvre Galleries, by

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Catalogues at the gallery; and at Messrs. FOSTER'S, No. 54, Pall-mall.

West Hill, Hennor, Derbyshire.

MR. SAMUEL KINGSTON (of Spalding) will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861, upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. Ambrose Heath, situated at West Hill, Hennor, Derbyshire (under a Bill of Sale), the whole of the PRESSES, and TYPES, comprising large Stanhope Press, P. & F. Fello Press, quite new; about 400bs. of Brevier type (Roman), large quantities of Minion (Roman), Long Primer, Pica, and Double Flea; also a large assortment of Fancy Letters, Bordering, Wood and Metal Letters for Bills, Brass Rule, Cutter Rules, Composing sticks, Patent Ink-table and Rollers, Box of Quotations, three Racks with Cases, Iron Chases, Furniture Leads, Column Rules, and the general effects of a Printing Office, which a Newspaper, the *Harrow and Bury Standard*, has been published. Also a large quantity of Mercantile and Trade Stationery, 300 Volumes of Books, 20 Reams of Printing Paper, 60 Reams of Note-paper, 25,000 Envelopes, Engravings, &c. &c.

Catalogues to be obtained on the premises, or of the Auctioneer, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

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MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL, at their newly-erected and spacious Sale-rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861, at ELEVEN, PAINTINGS by and after Boehm, Armfield, Anderson, Grenze, Shayer, Williams, and other Masters, copies of Italian Works, several original Portraits, Water-colour Drawings, Prints, Enamels, Carved and Gilt Frames, and Miscellanies.

Quarterly Sales.—The Selection of Books.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL, at their newly-erected and spacious Sale-rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1861, at ELEVEN, BOOKS on Classical and Scientific Subjects in Divinity, Law, and General Literature; also a few other objects of interest, in Pictures, Engravings, Drawings, Ornaments, &c.

ENGRAVINGS.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will have SALES by AUCTION of ENGRAVINGS every MONDAY EVENING, at six o'clock, throughout the year 1861, commencing with Monday, January 6, 123, Fleet-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).—Now open with Great Novelties. Meetings, 12 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 10. Admission is Schools, and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

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WILLIAM J. VIVIAN, Secretary, 64, Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

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Church, and must furnish testimonials of experience in
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Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-street, Dec. 20, 1860.

THE
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no writing nor arithmetic. Must be able to refer to an
employer with whom he has resided at least twelve months in
a similar capacity. Box 1762, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

ASSISTANT, in a boarding school. He
must be a good penman, grammarian, and arithmetician.
Box 1764, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT, in a school. Salary from 30L
to 50L, to depend on experience and ability. Box 1766,
10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT, in a Nottingham academy,
to teach the lower division of the school. A general
English education required: one, however, preferred who can
teach Latin. Residence in the house. Salary moderate. Box
1768, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a school; about 23 years of
age; used to tuition and well qualified for general
duties. Salary 50L. Box 1770, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

ENGLISH ASSISTANT MASTER in a
school near London. Must understand common arithmetic
well, be a good penman, and willing to assist generally.
Salary 30L, board and lodging. Address, stating age, &c.,
Box 1772, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH and GENERAL JUNIOR
TUTOR in a school near London. Must be able to teach
Latin to Caesar and Virgil, Greek to Xenophon, writing, arith-
metic, Euclid, book I and II, and algebra to equations. Salary 25L
to 30L and everything found. If a young man great private
assistance and much time to self, instead of stipend, is offered,
Box 1774, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH ASSISTANT, in a private
school near London. Must be a Churchman, and com-
petent to undertake junior classics and mathematics. Box
1776, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT CLASSICAL
MASTER, in a school near London. Required early in
February. Out of school duty on alternate days. Box 1778,
10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR MASTER, in a school near
London. Must be a good disciplinarian, and possess
accuracy rather than extensive scholarship. Address, stating
all necessary particulars, Box 1780, 10, Wellington-street,
Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school twenty
miles from London. Must be able to take the under-
classes in Latin, French, and English, as well as the general
routine of school duties. Address, stating age, terms, &c., Box
1782, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NON-RESIDENT TEACHER in a day
school in London. Must be a good disciplinarian, and capable
of teaching Latin, and to the juniors arithmetic. Address,
stating age, terms, &c., Box 1784, 10, Wellington-street,
Strand, W.C.

**WRITING MASTER and ENGLISH
ASSISTANT** in a gentleman's boarding school near
London. Must be first-rate. Gentlemanly treatment as one
of the principal's family. Salary 50L. Box 1786, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER and MISTRESS of parochial
school in the Isle of Anglesey. A knowledge of Welsh
desirable; must be certified d. Salary 75L with house-
hold, and gas. Box 1788, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a lone farm house, not
under 29 years of age, to teach four children (ages 1 to
12) a sound English education, with music, singing, and
French, and to take charge of pupils and their wardrobes.
Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1790, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farm house, competent
to impart a sound English education, with arithmetic,
music, and needlework. A good pianist, with a knowledge of
French preferred. Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1792, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school near Lon-
don; age about 20. To undertake English thoroughly,
and to assist in music and singing; must be able to converse
in French. Address, stating age, terms, &c., Box 1794, 10,
Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS to three girls and one boy,
the eldest under 18 years of age, to teach English,
French, piano, and rudimentary harp; must have had some
experience in teaching. Salary 40L, and laundry with it,
travelling expenses. Locality Co. Limerick. Box 1796, 10,
Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a school, to teach music,
singing, French, and drawing. A Wesleyan preferred.
Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1798, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse. Required a
young person competent to teach English thoroughly,
with music and singing. Box 1800, 10, Wellington-street,
Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to instruct
five children in a sound English education, with music,
Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1802, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family, to
educate a girl, aged 14, and three boys, aged 9, 7, and
5. She will be required to teach them English, French, and advanced
arithmetic; fluent French, music, drawing, and Latin as far as
Virgil; German desirable, though not essential. Must be a
Churchwoman, and accustomed to good society, as she will be
treated as one of the family. Remuneration according to
qualifications. Address, stating salary expected, &c., Box
1804, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a small select school, to
assist generally. Required good French, music, and
dancing. Address, with full particulars, Box 1806, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a farm house, to instruct
three girls (the youngest 9 years old) in English, music,
and singing, and to take charge of their wardrobe; also to
assist in domestic arrangements. Box 1808, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a preparatory school for
young gentlemen, to teach music, singing, and French,
and to share the duties out of school hours. Salary 30L. Box
1810, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school in the
country. Required a young lady to assist in the general
routine of education, including music and French. A
comfortable home without salary is offered. Box 1812, 10,
Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school near
London. Must be capable to undertake English thor-
oughly, and to assist in music and singing. Age not under
25. Address, stating age, terms, &c., Box 1814, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a preparatory school for
young gentlemen. Must possess a knowledge of Latin,
and be at least 22 years of age. A comfortable home—moderate
salary. Box 1816, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a school (Leicestershire),
to teach sound English, writing, arithmetic, plain
and fancy needlework department, and to take the general
management of the schoolroom. Must be ladylike in manners
and appearance; age about 23. Salary 25L. Box 1818, 10,
Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse. Required
a young lady, not under 20, to instruct four children in
a sound English education, with music and singing, and to
assist in the management of their wardrobes. Address,
stating age, salary, and references, Box 1820, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS (under 30), required in a
widower's family, to instruct two girls (14 and 10) in
sound English, Parisian French, and music. Salary 30L
Box 1822, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school; must have some experience and be well qualified to impart a sound English education, with arithmetic, music, singing, and French, and be also a member of the Established Church. Address, stating salary, age, &c., Box 1824, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a ladies' school in the suburbs of London; must be qualified to give lessons in music, and to share in the superintendence of the pupils during the hours of recreation. Box 1826, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a small school in Warwickshire, to teach English, French, drawing, music, and the rudiments of Latin. A foreigner preferred. Salary 25/- to 30/- Box 1828, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, not under 30 years of age, is required in a Church of England College (for ladies) near London. Must be competent to teach arithmetic to advanced pupils, also to give instruction in drawing, piano-forte, and singing. Box 1830, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, to teach a sound English education and French with good accent in a family. Must be a good musician and of strict Church of England principles. Box 1832, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS, to four motherless children, near Holloway (ages 15 to 9). Must be a member of the Church of England, and able to teach French, music, and English. Age preferred about 30. Salary 40/- to 42/- and dinner daily. Box 1834, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family at Croydon, to instruct four little girls, the eldest 10 years of age. Address, stating qualifications and salary required, Box 1836, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS. Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Blackheath. Must be experienced, and able to teach English, French, and music thoroughly; also rudimentary drawing. Box 1838, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a finishing school near St. John's-wood. Must be decidedly plump, and have had experience in a first-class school. Accomplishments not required, except a slight knowledge of music. Age about 32. Box 1840, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH and MUSIC GOVERNESS (resident) for a ladies' college; age not under 26. The language must have been acquired on the Continent, be spoken fluently, and taught grammatically. Box 1842, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS in a first-class school for young ladies. Required, a Swiss Protestant lady accustomed to tuition. Address, stating full particulars, Box 1844, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GERMAN MUSIC GOVERNESS (resident). The preference given to a lady who has filled a similar situation in a school, and who could also teach her own language. Box 1846, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GERMAN GOVERNESS (resident) in a ladies' boarding school. Must understand music and singing. Age not under 24. Box 1848, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HHEAD GOVERNESS of a college near London. Must have received a very superior education, and be a good arithmetician and linguist. Latin and Italian important. Candidates to be sound members of the Church of England. Salary 100/-, with conditional increase to 120/- Box 1850, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HHEAD GOVERNESS of a college in Scotland. Must have received a very superior education, and be a good arithmetician and linguist. Latin and Italian important. Candidates to be sound members of the Church of England. Salary 100/-, with conditional increase to 120/- Box 1852, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HHEAD ENGLISH TEACHER in a first-class ladies' school at the West-end of London; age about 30. Must be a thorough disciplinarian, and qualified to impart a solid English education, with a knowledge of music. Must also be a Churchwoman, and accustomed to school routine. Address, with name, age, salary, &c., Box 1854, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MORNING GOVERNESS, in the western suburbs of London; one who can devote three hours in the morning to instruct young lady, aged 7, in the rudiments of education and music. Terms must be moderate. Box 1856, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MORNING GOVERNESS, near London (S.E. district). Must be competent to teach English thoroughly, and music. Box 1858, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

MORNING GOVERNESS, to instruct two young ladies, under 13, in French, drawing, and music. A Parisian preferred. Address, stating terms, Box 1860, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC GOVERNESS in a first-class ladies' school in the North of England. Must be qualified to teach singing, the harp, and piano. Salary 40/- with laundry expenses. To a competent instructor in singing and the harp other advantages are offered besides the salary. Box 1862, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PARISIAN PROTESTANT GOVERNESS in a first-class school in a fashionable town in the West of England. Must be capable of finishing pupils in her own language without a master. Address (in French) Box 1864, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH TEACHER, in a ladies' school, near London; not under 28 years of age. Must be a thorough disciplinarian, able to converse in French, teach all the essentials of an English Education; also music and drawing under masters. Salary 80/-, with laundry address, stating age, &c., Box 1866, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

TEACHER in a small respectable school for young ladies in the country. Must be competent to impart instruction in music, French, and arithmetic; drawing also is desirable. The situation affords much home comfort. A small salary given. Address, stating age, &c., Box 1868, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER in a ladies' school, to undertake the general routine duties. Address, stating qualifications, &c. Box 1870, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER in a girls' school in the suburbs of London; salary 25/-, with board, lodging, and washing. Must be a member of the Church of England, a good disciplinarian, and able to instruct in English thoroughly, music, and elementary French. Box 1872, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge of three children under 10. Box 1874, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family in the country, to take the entire charge of two little girls, and give them a sound English education, with rudiments of French and music; also to attend to their wardrobes. Box 1876, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a small preparatory school for young gentlemen in Gloucestershire. Must be a Churchwoman, about 24 years of age, have received a good English education, and be willing to assist in domestic matters. Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1878, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, consisting of himself and little girl (age 5). Must not be under 22, and will be required to take the entire charge in the tuition with music, and the wardrobe of the pupil. Salary 19/- with everything found. Box 1880, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to two girls, aged 9 and 5; and two boys, aged 7 and 3. Will have to take charge of their education, &c., and wardrobe. Must be a Churchwoman, an early riser, and of ladylike address. &c. Box 1882, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also include a stamp for reply.

AS ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL MASTER (non-resident); age 28. Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, with the analysis and structure of the English language, &c.; has had great experience in preparing boys for the middle class examination. Box 1890, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH MASTER in a family or day school in or near London; age 22. Has taught for three years in a training college. Salary about 50/- Printed testimonials on application at *Critic Office*. Box 1891, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 35. Has had twelve years experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, &c.; in water-colours, and book-keeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, spelling, trigonometry, field measuring and fortifications. Salary 50/- to 70/- Box 1893, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN MASTER in a private or public school; age 29; excellent references and testimonials. Has had considerable experience, and is able to assist in English history and geography. Salary according to circumstances. Box 1895, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS VISITING MASTER in ladies' and gentleman's schools in or near London; age 30. Teaches drawing and painting, French, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and general English. Has had ten years' experience. Terms moderate. Box 1897, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS MASTER of a commercial or public school, or as Second or Third Master of a good grammar school; age 29; married; experience 17 years. Sound teacher and efficient disciplinarian. Terms moderate. Printed testimonials on application at the *Critic Office*. Box 1899, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school, or Visiting Tutor: in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (high Senior Optime), 21 years of age, and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew &c. Terms moderate. Box 1901, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR; age 34. Teaches Greek, Latin, French, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, composition, and elocution. Has had fifteen years' experience, two of them in France. Salary, if resident, 30/-; otherwise, 80/- Box 1903, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER. Good Greek and Latin, thorough English, Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra to the Binomial Theorem. Has had good experience in tuition; reference to last employer. London preferred. Box 1905, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR by an Oxford man, previously head of his school, and now reading for ordination; possesses unexceptionable testimonials. High classics, junior mathematics, &c. If resident, clergyman's house preferred. Terms moderate. Box 1907, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or first-class school. Is a native of Germany, 30 years of age, and teaches German, French, and music. Would not object to go abroad. Box 1909, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or SCHOOLMASTER, by a graduate of London, Leipzig, and Paris. Has resided six years in Germany and France. Has held appointments of mathematical, classical, German, and French master in public and grammar schools. Age 30. Salary not under 100/- Box 1911, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, by a gentleman; age 25. Is a student of Dublin University; in the examination of October last he obtained the twelfth place in the first class. Has had ten years' experience in tuition. Salary not under 60/- Box 1913, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH or FRENCH TUTOR (non-resident); age 29. Teaches general English, book-keeping, and correspondence, land surveying, elocution, gymnastics, and French (acquired on the Continent). Is a member of the Church of England, and a firm disciplinarian. Salary 80/- to 100/- Box 1915, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GERMAN TUTOR, in a family or school. Speaks German with the Hanoverian accent. Age 32. Speaks French fluently; graduated in classics and mathematics; has had great experience. Terms according to circumstances. Box 1917, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR. A Fellow of Cambridge reads with pupils at his rooms near Russell-square. Box 1919, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, by a Graduate of Cambridge, a high Wrangler, and Fellow of his College. Receives pupils at his rooms (near Russell-square) to prepare them for Cambridge, the army, Civil Service, &c. Box 1921, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSIC and GERMAN TEACHER. Is also able to teach French. Advertiser is a native of Germany, a Protestant, and has had three years' experience in tuition (one year in England). Age 24. Salary 60/- with board and residence. Box 1923, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR. Teaches drawing, painting, &c., German, and French. Has had many years' experience (five in a nobleman's family); age 40. Salary 100/- non-resident. Box 1925, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR; West-end of London preferred; age 19. Can teach Latin, Greek, rudiments of mathematics, and sound English. Has had some experience in tuition, and is now preparing for holy orders. Salary about 80/- Box 1927, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, in or near London; age 27. Instructs in classics, mathematics, and English. Is a graduate (LL.B. and B.A.) in honours of London University, and at present disengaged two afternoons and two whole days. Terms moderate. Box 1929, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER; age 24. Teaches English generally, middle classics, and mathematics. Experience four years. Salary 40/- to 45/- Box 1931, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a private school; age 20. Can teach English generally, with mathematics, and physical science; possesses a good knowledge of German and French, and can play on the harmonium. Was a First Class Queen's Scholar, and has had 5 years' experience. Salary 45/-, board and lodgings. Box 1934, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a school, or Tutor in a family, by an Oxford graduate (Third Class in Moderations and the final school of Litera Humaniora). Possesses also knowledge of mathematics (arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, French, drawing, and music. Age 24. Salary not under 70/- if resident. Box 1935, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER or PRIVATE TUTOR; age 22. Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Caesar, and general English; has experience in tuition. Salary 16/- with board, lodgings, and travelling expenses. Box 1937, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER OR TUTOR; in or near London, or the north of England, preferred; age 23. Teaches French (acquired in France), mathematics (as far as conics), moderate classics. Good references. Salary not under 50/- if resident. Box 1939, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or tutor in a boarding school; north of England preferred; age 20. Teaches English thoroughly. Salary 30/- per annum. Box 1941, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or tutor in a family, to teach English, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and to assist in the drawing department. Experience 22 years; age 31. Salary 40/- to 50/- Good references. Box 1943, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school (resident); age 16. Has been accustomed to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, algebra, &c.; simple equations, English grammar, elementary Latin and French, geography, &c. Has been a junior teacher for 3 years. Salary 20/- and board, lodgings, and laundry. Box 1951, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a select school (resident); age 17. Has been 12 months as master in a village school; capable of teaching English, rudiments of French, natural philosophy, and drawing. Box 1953, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, by a young lady who is a member of the Church of England, and capable of imparting a good plain education, with music; would not object to take the entire charge of pupils and their wardrobes. Age 22. Salary 17/- to 20/- Box 1955, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's or nobleman's family; age 26. Competent to teach French, music, drawing, singing, dancing, and English. Experience 12 years. Terms 50 guineas. Box 1957, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family (Wesleyan preferred), and where the pupils are under 12 years of age. Teaches English, drawing in various styles, and the rudiments of music. Salary from 15/- to 20/- Age 27. Box 1961, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under 11 years of age. Teaches English thoroughly, French (which she speaks well), music, drawing, and perspective, also the rudiments of German and Latin. Experience 10 years; is a member of the Church of England; age 28. Salary 80/- for two pupils, 100/- for three. Box 1967, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a young lady, the daughter of a Free Church minister. She has had considerable experience, and is competent to teach English, French, and music. Satisfactory references can be given; age 24. Salary not less than 20/- No objection to the Continent. Box 1969, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school; age 21. Teaches English, music, and French. Is accustomed to tuition. Satisfactory references can be given. Salary from 16/- to 18/- Box 1971, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school; age 20. Teaches English, music, and French. Is accustomed to tuition. The most satisfactory references can be given from her last situation. Salary from 1st. to 2d. Box 378, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under 12 years of age. Can impart a sound English education, with music, drawing, and dancing. Is fully competent to take the entire charge of wardrobe; age 23. Salary moderate. Box 3375, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under 12. Teaches French (acquired abroad), English, music, and drawing. Has had experience in teaching in a French school; age 22. Salary 25d. Box 3377, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school where the children are rather young. Advertiser is a Parisian Protestant, 23 years of age. Having resided several years in England, she is able to superintend a general education, with the rudiments of music. Salary not under 20d. Box 3379, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or small boarding school; Lincolnshire, or any of the neighbouring counties preferred. Teaches English generally, the first principles of music, and French, also plain and fancy needlework. Salary 25d. to 30d. Box 3381, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family, by a young lady from the country. Is competent to take the junior classes in English and music. Salary 30d. Box 3383, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 38. Is fully competent to give instruction in English, French, and piano-forte. Possesses great experience in tuition and the management of children, having kept a first-class ladies' school for ten years. Is a churchwoman. Salary 30d. to 40d. Box 3385, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, where the children are under 14. Advertiser is the daughter of a clergyman of the Free Church of Scotland, and possessed of a first-class Government certificate. Teaches English generally, Latin, French, and instrumental music. Has considerable experience; age 22. Salary 40 guineas. No objection to travel. Box 3387, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family (a midland county preferred); age 24. Teaches English, French, music, and drawing. Has had six years' experience. Box 3389, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience; age 21. Salary 20d. Box 3393, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young. Teaches French and music, with the usual branches of an English education, is accustomed to tuition, and is willing to take charge of pupils' wardrobes. Age 21. Salary 25d. Box 3395, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 31. Teaches music, French, German, drawing, and painting; has had 10 years' experience. Salary from 35d. to 60d. Box 3397, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children, under 12 years of age preferred. Teaches thorough English, piano, French (pure accent), and drawing in different styles. Has been accustomed to the entire charge of children and their wardrobes. Age 22. Salary 25d. Box 3399, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family to children under 14 years of age. She instructs in music, French, drawing, and English generally. Age 23. Salary 35 to 40 guineas. Box 3401, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, to instruct and take charge of children; age 20. Teaches English, with the rudiments of French and music. Salary 12d. to 15d. Unexceptionable references. Box 3403, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, to children under 10 years of age. Is qualified to impart a plain English education, with the rudiments of music. Age 21. Salary 12d. A farmhouse preferred. Box 3405, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, where a plain education is required, or as mistress of a girl's school; age 25. Can be well recommended from two previous situations. Would not object to the duties of companion to a lady. Box 3407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, to one or two children, under 10 years of age, in a gentleman's family; or Assistant Teacher in a school; London or its vicinity preferred, but not indispensable. Teaches music and French, with the usual routine of an English education. Advertiser is 23 years of age, and the daughter of a deceased clergyman; has considerable experience in tuition; will be open to a re-engagement the early part of January, or earlier, if requisite. Salary 30d. Unexceptionable references can be given. Box 3409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DR. CUMMING, faithful to his vocation of perpetually writing or talking nonsense, has inaugurated the advent of 1861 with a lecture, entitled "A Retrospect of the Year," which will not discredit the absurdities of his "Great Tribulation" and other would-be prophetic writings. He repeats his discovery that the world is to come to an end in 1867, or, he now modestly adds, in 1868. We confess we do not at all like this little monosyllable "or." Dr. CUMMING has already staked his reputation on the year 1867 being the right one; and, if it be not, he must submit to be considered a mischievous chatterer, who has done his best—and, unfortunately, his power will not have been small—to throw shame and ridicule upon the cause of pure religion. We always congratulated ourselves upon the certainty that this grand prophetic swan would prove a very commonplace goose in 1867, whose cackle would cease to attract even "birds of a feather," when his borrowed plumes had been ignominiously plucked away. But the recently-added "or in 1868" seems likely to postpone this desirable event to the Greek Calends; if, as we fear, it be only the precursor of a number of similar "ors." Persons who dislike the character and utterly despise the works of Dr. CUMMING have, nevertheless, believed in his honesty of purpose, because there was no Sibylline ambiguity in his oracle. He had fixed a definite year, the advent of which was not very far off. He had declared himself prepared to stand or fall by the correctness of that epoch, and to doff his prophetic mantle for ever if 1867 did not convey himself, with his prophecies and fellow-creatures, to some very different world from this. But now he has asked for and taken "a year of grace" without so much as saying "by your leave." We are in no particular hurry to shuffle off this mortal coil; but when we thought of 1867, we consoled ourselves with the idea that CUMMING, as well as time, would be no more. Now time is to be until 1868, and so, alas! is CUMMING. Let there be, we sternly say, no more years of grace, and no more defaulting in prophecy. Let Dr. CUMMING take the additional year, and take no more. If he depart not then to other than these sublunar regions, let him cease to trouble the dwellers in them with his drivellings about prophecy. The day, as our Celtic brethren would say, is "a long one;" but we are content to abide by it, certain that when it does come the execution of the offender will be sure and speedy.

A burglary is reported from Florence, almost unexampled in its kind for audacity and magnitude, which has a calamitous interest to all lovers of the arts. Every traveller in Italy recollects, among the other glories of the famous Gallery of the Uffizi, its inestimable collection of jewels—above all precious for the art lavished on them. On the night of the 17th ult. the saloon devoted to this special collection was rifled of many of its most prized contents. The daring robbery was perpetrated in a very systematic and premeditated way. False keys enabled the scoundrels to enter the Gallery by the ordinary public door beneath the arcades of the Uffizi. The iron gate on the landing-place of the staircase they forced. They thus entered the first vestibule in the gallery, one devoted to sculpture. The first great corridor they were prevented entering by the fact of the door opening into it being barred from within as well as locked. But from the vestibule they made their way by a rope-ladder through a widow on to the roof; proceeded outside along the roof of the corridor to that of the jewel-saloon. They entered this through the skylight. Thence they carried off a booty of great intrinsic price, but infinitely greater as works of art. A hundred and ninety-one rings have gone bodily. Among these, are some of the most precious in the world—one the work of BENVENTO CELLINI; another (by itself valued at 10,000*l.*), containing a very large topaz, is that which belonged to COSMO DE MEDICI. Besides these, have been lost the celebrated green cameo, with its ruby setting; the head of a warrior enamelled and set in diamonds; several vases, ornamented with rubies and diamonds; and the richly-wrought handles of certain famous lapis-lazuli and jasper cups. From the famous oriental onyx cup, all of one piece, the largest known of onyx, the silver ornaments have been torn off. Other articles, too bulky to be carried off intact, have been mutilated or broken. The beautifully-worked casket of rock crystal, which once belonged to POPE CLEMENT VII., and the cup of DIANA OF POICTIERS, ascribed to CELLINI, have (happily) escaped. The total money value of the loss is estimated variously at from 40,000*l.* to over 100,000*l.* But such things, unique in themselves, and on which some of the most gifted decorative artists who ever lived have concentrated their skill and fancy, cannot be estimated in money value. The miserable feature, too, of the transaction is, that these marvels of art and beauty are not only lost to the Uffizi and to Florence, but, 'tis to be feared, to the world. There can be no buyers of such well-known objects in their integrity. As in the case of previous robberies of public collections in England, the settings and all which gives an aesthetic value to these treasures must be destroyed, in order to realise the sordid "intrinsic value" of the jewels; the beautifully-worked gold must be melted down. We can well sympathise with the general sorrow at this great public loss which prevails in Florence, "the city of BENVENTO CELLINI"—and of so many other great artists. The loss is irreparable to that city and to the world. The race of true artists in the precious stones and metals is an extinct one. Every lover of the arts would willingly

have subscribed (were the thing feasible) to have bought off the robbers with the "intrinsic value" of that which has been stolen; and only a fraction of even that will be realised by them. No clue has yet been found towards discovering the authors of this melancholy spoliation. And in such a case time is everything. The melting-pot is ever at hand, and does its work swiftly. The last account represents the keeper of the jewel-saloon, who was the first to inform the police of the robbery, as being the only person yet arrested. We fear his detention can do little to clear up the mystery, still less to rectify the evil done.

The paragraph to which Mr. DOBELL refers in the following letter appeared in the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD department of the CRITIC of Sept. 1, 1860 (Vol. XXI. p. 275). It was founded upon the biographical sketch of Mr. DOBELL's career prefixed to the edition of his poems which was published by MESSRS. TICKNOR and FIELDS, of Boston. There was, and still is, every reason to believe that that sketch was written by Mr. FIELDS himself, who had then lately returned from this country, where he had been for some time residing, making the acquaintance of, and collecting information respecting, our leading men of letters. The terms of Mr. DOBELL's letter prove, however, very conclusively, that the author of the biographical sketch has been led into error by either hearing, or hearing of, some expression of the poet's feelings in regard to literary matters:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph of the CRITIC, wherein, not long ago, you did me the honour to make some extracts and some inferences from the memoir which MESSRS. TICKNOR and FIELDS prefixed to their American edition of my "bits o' buiks."

If those extracts and inferences had concerned the books themselves, I should keep the silence with which I have always received literary criticism; but as the principal subjects of the paragraph were personal, I take the benefit of your journal for one or two very brief remarks. Not, however, with any notion that the public is interested in the matter, but simply with a view to those private friends, at all points of the compass, whom I have not leisure to reach by more particular means.

I. I have no intention to "relinquish literature." I have never made, and shall, I hope, never make, "literature" a profession; but I trust it will still engage much of my best time.

II. I have no ambition to take the "leadership" of some "new and nobler organisation of Christianity." However profoundly I may desire a nobler organisation of Christian society than (so far as I see, hear, or read) is at present to be met with, I question whether that organisation would be "new," and I desire the thing, not my special relation to the thing. The egotism that "intends" to "lead" is seldom fit either to lead or to follow.

III. Notwithstanding the hereditary respect which you indicate, I know of no existing religious body that, to my judgment, completely realises the idea of a Christian Church.

With apologies for being somewhat out of date (a severe illness has left me behind current events), I am, Sir, yours, &c.
Niton, Isle of Wight, Jan. 1, 1861.

SYDNEY DOBELL.

The year which has just passed away will be remembered by us all for more than its wintry summer, not very abundant harvest, and consequent scarcity of food. If in some respects entitled to be called an "Annus Mirabilis"—if it have witnessed what by some is held to be the dawn of a new life in Italy, and what by others is fondly regarded as the perfection of a cheap defence for England—1860 has done fatal havoc among the ranks of our literary men. When it dawned, MACAULAY had just sunk into his grave; and what a bead-roll of names has been added to his! NAPIER, the historian of the Peninsular War; Colonel MURE, the eminent Greek scholar; DYSON, the Anglo-Saxon one; SPENCE, the entomologist; the Chevalier BUNSEN, who to the fame of a diplomatist added the nobler one of a great scholar; DR. CROLY; Sir CHARLES FELLOWES; Mrs. JAMESON; Mr. G. P. R. JAMES; SAMUEL GRISWOLD GOODRICH (better known as "Peter Parley"); and ROBERT BROOKS. Lord DUNDONALD was a great sailor (perhaps the greatest that ever lived); but that need not prevent us from claiming him as a literary man in virtue of his admirable autobiography. Among the minor literary names which fill the necrology we may specify MR. WILSON, of the *Economist*; MR. HERBERT INGRAM, of the *Illustrated London News*; MR. J. W. PARKER, publisher and manager of *Fraser's Magazine*; MR. JAMES PHILIP DOYLE, editor of the *Weekly Times*; MR. JOHN HAMILTON, editor of the *Morning Star*; MR. E. M. WHITTY, sometime editor of the *Leader*; and MR. ALBERT SMITH. In art we note the names of Sir W. C. ROSS, the eminent miniature painter; Sir CHARLES BARRY, the architect; MR. CHALON; M. DECAMPS; and MR. GEORGE SCHAFER. The sad list may be closed with the name of the *Times* correspondent who perished so unhappily in China.

MR. RICHARD SHILLETO, known to members of the University of Cambridge as an admirable classical scholar, and the writer of certain very indiscreet pamphlets, has made his appearance again before the public, though, we regret to say, this time in his latter capacity. He has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, *apropos* of articles which have appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* and the *Saturday Review*, respecting the present state of Eton School, and, consequently, of its appanage, King's College, Cambridge. As Mr. SHILLETO is classical lecturer at this latter foundation, he of course speaks with some authority. We wish we could add that he speaks either logically or courteously of those from whom he differs in opinion. *Ingenuas didicisse*, &c., is apparently not true of perhaps the best classical scholar in the University; and his want of logic is as conspicuous as his want of courtesy. The "Paterfamilias" mentioned, is of course the writer of the article in the *Cornhill Magazine*:

The second charge I will state in the words of "Paterfamilias":—"I believe I am doing no injustice to Dr. Goodford when I say that at the time he was

elected to the Head-mastership of Eton, he had achieved no particular distinction at the University, or in any branch of literature, or indeed of any kind; and that since he has occupied that post, he has not succeeded in raising the character of the school, either for classical scholarship or for general learning."

When I say that the writer of this sentence has most unpardonably suppressed (whether from reticence—the foulest form of falsehood—or ignorance, I know not) the fact that Dr. Goodford and King's men of his standing were unable to go into our examinations for degrees, whether classical or mathematical—that their only chance of distinction as first-rate Classics was the attainment of our "Blue Riband," the University Scholarship, one missed by many whom our University and the world at large would number amongst the glorious Classics of Cambridge—all who read this letter will hold the authority of "Paterfamilias" as absolutely *nil*. I have, moreover, great pleasure in bearing positive testimony to Dr. Goodford's fitness. From my recollection of him when he was my private pupil, I have scarcely a doubt that if he had gone into another examination for University Scholarship (and, unless my memory plays me false, he might have legally done so), he would have won a "Blue Riband." I know, too, that as Assistant-Master he was surpassed by none of his colleagues either in studious habits or in successful tuition. "By their fruits ye shall know them," was said by the Highest Authority. The fruits of Dr. Goodford, as Head-Master—he was appointed in 1853—will partially be shown in my disposal of the third charge.

Mr. SHILLETO's "reticentia"—in his case ignorance cannot be pleaded—is to our minds far greater than that of "Paterfamilias." It is true that Dr. GOODFORD was unable to compete in the classical or mathematical tripos when he took his degree; but will Mr. SHILLETO venture to affirm that he had no other opportunity of proving his scholarship? He did not win the University Scholarship—"the blue riband" of the University, as Mr. SHILLETO calls it. But the University gave yearly two medals for Greek and Latin odes, and another for epigrams; she also gave annually a "Porson Prize" and two Members' Prizes. Dr. GOODFORD was an undergraduate three years, and therefore had a chance of 18 prizes (with the University Scholarship 19), not one of which he gained. He had a chance of several others also after taking his B.A. degree—probably, indeed, of as many more—but he carried off none of them. His name, like that of any other undistinguished graduate of Cambridge, figures at the end of the Calendar, and nowhere else. This is surely not where the name of the Head Master of Eton ought to be looked for; and Dr. GOODFORD has not, apparently, atoned for his lack of Cambridge honours by any peculiar aptitude in tuition.

Mr. SHILLETO's "disposal of the third charge" is the following assertion—for the writer does not attempt to prove anything. What "he is persuaded of" is utterly beside the point to those who have the Cambridge Calendar to refer to.

The third charge with which I have to deal is the obscurity of the college in which I have the honour of being an office-bearer. What the college has been is quite irrelevant to the present question, though I am persuaded its register contains a host of names of which any society might well be proud. As to the present aspect of the college, since the abandonment of what Sir J. Coleridge properly calls "its absurd and mischievous privilege," the same truthful writer affirms, "they engage actively in all the studies of the University, compete for all its honours, and carry off a large proportion of them."

Mr. SHILLETO concludes his letter thus:

I tell them that in the words of the *Saturday Review*, "the anomaly of trusting the education of the wealthiest class in England to members of one of the obscurest colleges in Cambridge, selected less by merit than by chance," lies more than one egregious falsehood. And when I add that this college, with its small numbers, averaging since I have known it hardly a dozen undergraduates, besides carrying off this year a Chancellor's Medal, two University Scholarships, a Battie and a Bell, with other University prizes, "enjoys" something worth calling a "valuable monopoly," more than a third of the first class

of the Classical Tripos, doubling any other college in the University, I presume I satisfy every candid man that to impute to it "obscurity" in the year 1860 is simply an absurd anachronism.

We are glad to hear that King's College has at length done something of late years. The year 1860 should certainly be marked as an "annus mirabilis" in its *fasti*. But what does Mr. SHILLETO mean by saying that this college "enjoys a monopoly of more than a third of the first class of the Classical Tripos"? Monopoly being a Greek word, Mr. SHILLETO must know its meaning. But surely the circumstance that the King's men did in one solitary year furnish a third of the first class of the Classical Tripos is no proof whatever that they "enjoy a monopoly" of it. Here Mr. SHILLETO's logic is for the second time utterly at fault. We showed in our impression of November the 10th that since 1852 King's College has only had eleven men in the first class, inclusive of the sole year 1860, in which they enjoyed their monopoly. Mr. SHILLETO himself was, be it remarked, a member of Trinity College, King's College possibly being unable to supply a capable lecturer. A more disingenuous letter than this clergyman's we have never read.

The BISHOP OF OXFORD has lately founded in that town a club or institute for all classes of "Churchmen." Dr. PUSEY may thus possibly sit by the side of Mr. GOLIGHTLY, and the Bishop himself introduce the DEAN OF CARLISLE to the assembled members, to discourse against "the viper" tobacco. The Bishop will at least be able to keep Mr. BUCKLE out of this club, though he failed to exclude him from the Athenaeum in London, notwithstanding the skilful marshalling of the force at his command. The institute, we are happy to of the be able to add, is not to be confined to Churchmen who are members University.

1860-1861.

The Old Year sits alone in his tower,
And sadly looks out on the night:
The earth is white with the frost below,
The star-strown heavens are bright;
The mountain ridges lie dark and still,
Girt with the skeleton woods;
The spectral mists, in a long array,
Glide over the frozen floods;
And over the wold and the mere
Comes never a voice or a sound,
Save only the gusts of the northern wind
That scurries around and around.
The Old Year sits by his casement lone,
And thinks how his life hath sped:
His eyes are cloudy, his scant locks grey,
His courage and hope have fled.
His eyes flash once with their ancient light,
As he wanders in thought away,
With April's daughters all sun and tears,
And the flowing girls of May;
Wanders again, with the hawthorn bloom
And apple blossoms above:
Earth in her sweet spring garb around,
And odorous all—of love.
Then a strong and lusty form he sees,
Proud of its stalwart prime,
Moving along in the midsummer sun
Chanting a midsummer rhyme;
Or, lying away from the cruel noon
In the leafy beechen's shade,
Crown'd with a fiery flush of flowers,
He seeth that strong form laid.
And next a sturdy worker he sees
In the fragrant orchard lanes,
Or quickly binding the plenteous sheaves
In the golden harvest plains;
Can they be now sitting alone,
And waiting to die—to die?
Was that a wilder gnat o'er the wold,
Or was it the Old Year's sigh?
The wild wind circles around, around,
The hoar frost carries he,
And up the side of the mountain's cone
The white mists scurry and flee.
And weary, wearier growtheth the Year,
His hands more deadly cold,
When a sweet sound like the sound of bells
Comes over the frozen wold.
They ring full fast on the midnight air,
From rocking turrets and spires,
From little hamlets nestled in trees,
From the flaring city fires.
His head sinks down on his shrivell'd breast,
His pale lips utter a moan.
The door flies wide, and his son steps in,
But his sire is as cold as a stone.
Ring, O bells from turret and tower,
Shake the midnight air with the din;
Our friend is low, and we know not yet
His heart who has entered in.
Ye bells chime, chime, this midnight time,
Over mountain and moorland drear!
We know him not, but we stretch him a hand,
This stranger who enters here.

J. J. BRITTON.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PHILOSOPHY.

The Philosophy and History of Civilisation. By ALEXANDER ALISON. London: Chapman and Hall.

EVEN IF THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK were the greatest genius that had ever appeared, it would be difficult for the most enthusiastic admirer to praise him as warmly as he praises himself. Mr. Alison is a thoughtful and earnest man; but the pomposity and pride with which he parades the merest and meagrest commonplaces, as if they were grand and original discoveries, we have never in the whole of our reading seen paralleled. Along with the commonplace there is a good deal which is raw, and not a little which is rash, varied by huge masses here and there of downright nonsense. The vanity of Mr. Alison, however, is the pardonable vanity of ignorance; and his intentions are obviously so excellent, that, though we are often amused, we are seldom annoyed. We have a dislike to books which pretend to give us the philosophy of a thing: first, because the divinest things refuse to be imprisoned by a philosophy; and secondly, because he who offers us a philosophy is invariably a pedant.

On the Philosophy and History of Civilisation brilliant sayings may be uttered, ingenious theories may be propounded; but the development of humanity as a genial fruitfulness, as a spontaneous, harmonious force, defies our boldest and best endeavours to chronicle or classify. Were, however, a philosophy and history of civilisation possible, Mr. Alison is manifestly not the favoured mortal whom the gods have destined to be our prophet and instructor. His knowledge of the past is scanty and superficial; he has no poetic instinct, no metaphysical insight,

and he has not the sagacity which would compensate for the absence of genius. We justly quarrel with a book that has neither sound sense nor inspiration. It would be foolish to analyse elaborately Mr. Alison's production, which, though rather dreary, is not wholly unreadable. We must content ourselves with glancing at a few of the countless crudities and crotchetts which we find in the volume—a volume, let it be said by the way, abounding in the grossest grammatical errors. Mr. Alison is a most ambitious gentleman; he aspires to give us the whole truth—a feat which he thinks, and we think too, has, from the beginning of the world, not been heretofore accomplished. We are not astonished after this to hear Mr. Alison assert that, while Bacon's method is partial, his own is impartial and universal. Mr. Alison's impartiality and universality are of an odd description; whereas we cannot marvel on the part of a person who informs us that the only books we possess on the subject of civilisation are those of Guizot and Mr. Buckle. We had thought that at least a thousand books had been written about civilisation. A still more astounding statement is that Mr. Alison's is the first attempt to reform religion on scriptural or orthodox principles. After this we are profoundly impressed by the only instance of modesty in the book. Beginning with Roger Bacon, Mr. Alison assures us that there have only been eleven great reformers in modern times. Let us thank God that we have lived to behold the mystic number twelve completed. The bugbear of bugbears to Mr. Alison is Calvinism. He attributes to the revival of Calvinism all the evils which afflict us; Calvinism, according to him, destroying individuality of character. How happens it then that in the Puritans

individuality of character was so athletic and invincible? And will Mr. Alison be kind enough to inform us whence the Calvinistic Scotch derive their indomitable energy? Predestination, the leading point in the Calvinistic creed, must not be confounded with fatalism. In truth, the thorough predestinarian, regarding himself as the instrument of God's will, crushes fate fiercely down, and marches on to victory. Out of doctrine alone you cannot create heroism; but if any theological doctrine can create heroism it is predestination as held by the Calvinists. In so pronouncing, we leave others to estimate Calvinism as a whole.

As if he had a superfluity of the article, Mr. Alison is fond of exalting the intellect. His assaults on feeling are almost as ferocious as on Calvinism and predestination. Intellect, with him, means progress; feeling retrogression. Religion, he assures us, consists in thinking aright and in acting in accordance with the same. Was it from want of intellect that Greece or Rome perished? In both Greece and Rome was not intellectual illuminism the prelude of moral decay? And what, during long years, has been the malady of France? An intellectual glory gained at the expense of the sterner virtues. What threatens England's prosperity and peace? The mad idolatry of the intellect. Ages of living faith have the godlike ages of the world been—ages in which phantasy and feeling reigned supreme. Religion has nothing to do with thinking aright, for this would imply that religion is purely an intellectual formula. Entering the heart, dwelling there, religion leaves the intellect to take care of itself. If religion is an intellectual principle, who is to fix the intellectual standard? Mr. Alison is the enemy of intolerance; yet whence does intolerance spring, except from the insane dream that religious truth, or rather the religious life, is mainly intellectual? If this intellectual character of religion is admitted, then the most cruel persecution is at once justified.

But if religion is pervadingly the emotion which is nourished by hunger for the Invisible, then the sanctuary where my neighbour worships ought to be as sacred to me as the inner sanctuary of his bosom. But why should we speak of the Invisible to Mr. Alison? He denounces mysteries as hotly as he denounces feeling. To the intellect feeling must be subordinate, and mysteries he would abolish altogether. Mysteries! And where is the beauty or divinity of our existence except in its mysterious environments? Mr. Alison must expect his readers to be strangely credulous. He avers that he knows of no system of morals which gives unqualified assent to man's responsibility, and he wishes to persuade us that he is the first to remedy this lamentable defect. Now we must confess that we never heard of a system of morals in which responsibility did not hold the foremost place, was not the very essence, the very basis; and we see not how without it a system of morals could be constructed. By a tremendous beating of gongs, Mr. Alison prepares us for some important revelations in reference to the nature of the Gospel. When we are tremulous with wonder, hushed into expectancy, we are told by the oracle that Christianity is love to God and man and denying the evil passions and propensities. Indeed! But we always thought that every Christian rejoiced in believing this. Herein, however, it seems we have been mistaken. What a comical way Mr. Alison has of stating some of his convictions! He informs us that the personality of God he is in a position to grant in the fullest sense of the term, as if he had recently, and purely as a matter of business, been authorised to communicate such valuable intelligence. Knowing all truth, and for the benefit of mankind unveiling all truth, Mr. Alison, of course, has something to say to us about cosmogony. A man who so swiftly gets rid of mysteries can have no other difficulties to contend with. How everything flashes into light around us when we are told that Creation was effected, not by the direct acts of the Deity, but by indirect acts through the medium of the laws of nature. We have not yet climbed to Mr. Alison's height of enlightenment; we are unable to conceive Creation except through an immanent and informing Deity; and Creation through a law of nature we emphatically deny. Law is the most unfortunate of words when applied to the divinest of beings; shrieked on every side as in these days it is shrieked, the response throughout the universe is tragic atheism. Grappling further with a subject for which he is so incompetent, Mr. Alison tumbles from one depth of stupidity to another. His philosophy is, that the whole system of nature was planned "and foreseen by God when he first brought it into existence; yet he does not deem it contradictory to declare that God, owing to the employment of the free agency of man, may have, from time to time during the progress of creation, and ever since, changed or amended laws, so as to counteract any evil tendency introduced by man; but that, as these changes would be as general as the original laws themselves, they do not come under the denomination of laws. What more silly, what more illogical, than this? How presumptuous in a puny mortal to bind the Omnipotent by the pedantic atheistic word, Law. Yet, after the Omnipotent is bound by a figment called Law, he is to be allowed an infinite latitude of caprice, though the wildest eccentricities are to be viewed as holiness and wisdom. By nothing but His own inalienable attributes is God chained: that is, God cannot cease to be God; and to erect his own providence into a kind of despot over him, is as idiotic as it is insulting. As if fascinated by Law, Mr. Alison says that miracles imply a partial arrest of existing laws, but that, with the exception of the miracles of the Bible, there is no instance on record of any arrest of the general laws by which God governs all things. Mr. Alison had just granted that God may

change or amend laws. Whether, according to the slang of the creatures who gabble so glibly about laws, changing and amending differ much from arresting, we cannot say. But they are the devoutest and the only believers in miracles, who think that these have nothing to do with law—with changing and amending and arresting. Let miracles, like mysteries, be solemnly discussed. Every religious soul admits them in one sense, if he does not admit them in another. Accepting them, however, in Mr. Alison's sense, how false do we find his statement that the miracles of the Bible are the only miracles on record. Every religion claims to be, both in origin and in growth, miraculous.

The history of the Roman Catholic Church is crowded with miracles; there is not a single Roman Catholic Christian who is not convinced that miracles are as possible now as four thousand years ago. And it is the more rationalistic Protestant sects which alone deny the perpetuity of the miraculous. Mr. Alison talks so much at random, that we marvel little when he ascribes to Spinoza and Voltaire exactly the same religious and philosophical opinions; plainly showing that he knows Spinoza and Voltaire only from hearsay. A valiant and gifted man—Baden Powell—lately dead, wrote a work on Christianity without Judaism. We dissented entirely from its conclusions; we maintained, and maintain, that Christianity, having sprung from Judaism, could not help retaining many Jewish features. Indeed it is the beauty and excellence of every doctrine that it keeps, expands, transfigures, what was best in its predecessor. Mr. Alison repeats Baden Powell's doctrine without his logic and illustrations. Our author expresses his contempt for Mr. Tupper and for Mr. Spurgeon, but he is the ardent worshipper of Louis Napoleon; especially does he applaud him for bargaining with Victor Emmanuel for the deliverance of Italy. Nice and Savoy were but a fair price for a hard day's work. Lord Palmerston is greater in Mr. Alison's eyes than William Pitt. Why? William Pitt was not what Lord Palmerston is—a man of business. We must really stop, though we have materials in Mr. Alison's errors, oddities, and shallownesses for a dozen articles. Yet the author who writes so much trash expects to be extensively read, and he talks of what he intends to do in a new edition. But the taste of the public is capricious enough; and while many works with the highest qualities of genius remain unread, Mr. Alison may be widely popular. The book, if often foolish and feeble, is frank and outspoken. Mr. Alison lashes, as far as the strength of his arm permits, current iniquities. He sees some of the age's worst sins, though seldom successful in piercing to their causes. His book should have had a more modest title, and then we should have been less disposed to quarrel with it. A book after all may be a brave action, though it offend every literary rule.

ATTICUS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Self-made Men. By the Rev. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Member of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen. London: John Snow. 1861. pp. 312.

WE ARE REALLY BEGINNING TO TIRE of the constant panegyrics on self-made men and selfishness which the printing press has furnished with such unchristian liberality of late. The Anglo-Saxon race is quite prone enough to worship the golden calf spontaneously, without being invited thereto by its spiritual pastors and masters. Success is no doubt an excellent thing in its way, and brings with it its own reward in this world, if not in the next; but even in this former place there are things more to be desired than this same success. The *rem quocunque modo rem* doctrine, though spiced and garnished to any extent by a spurious religious feeling, is not an amiable one. "How hardly shall they that have riches enter the kingdom of Heaven," says the Bible. "Get your plum together for all that," says its modern interpreter, possibly thinking that the word "not" has been omitted from the text. Knowing, from our past experience of such works as the one now before us, that such titles as "self-made men" mean too often men made by selfishness, we were by no means surprised to hear from Mr. Anderson that "a true estimate of the value of odd pence is characteristic of self-made men," and that the best way to collect a superabundance of these odd pence is to "work like a star—unhasting yet unending." How a star works we do not pretend to say; but we trust it is better occupied than in looking after pence—whether odd or even.

One of the five chapters of this volume contains examples of self-made men. These examples are four, viz., John Bunyan, Edward Baines, Hugh Miller, John Kitto. "Surely," some of our readers will say, "there is nothing to find fault with in such a selection; three of them are men who never were very rich, and the lives of all four more or less worthy of imitation." Granting all this, we do not any the more admire their biographies as we have them from Mr. Anderson's pen. We can pardon the blunder that makes Paley a student of Oxford University; or the adjuration, *apropos* of nothing particular, that "pity it is that our nobility should wear garments stained with the blood of broken hearts." Nor do we find any fault with Mr. Anderson for selecting his heroes from another creed than that of "an Erastian establishment," though we cannot help thinking that intellectually Southey and Macaulay have not had justice done to them in the following sentence: "Such men as Ivimey, and Philip, and Southey, and Orlor, and Cheever, and Montgomery, and Macaulay, have visited his [Bunyan's] grave, erected a tomb over it,

and wreathed garlands over his gifted brow." Wreathing garlands over the gifted brow of a man who has been dead for more than 170 years is certainly a more pardonable mode of expression than the statement that Wolsey died two hundred years ago. But who is Philip, that he should confer a peculiar honour upon the memory of the great Puritan by wreathing such a mythical garland? Ivimey we only know as having written a prejudiced life of Milton full of incoherent spleen against bishops. Mr. Offor's preface to the lately-published "Profitable Meditations" of the Elstow brazier (reviewed in these columns a fortnight ago) convinces us that intellectually he has about as much right to be classed with Southey or Macaulay, or even Montgomery (James we suppose), as Dr. Cumming or Mr. Spurgeon. Dr. Cheever is, we believe, a highly respectable preacher, very useful in his generation, and probably as much above the Ivimeys and Offors intellectually, as he is below such men as Southey or Macaulay. All this, however, is a matter of taste; as also is the naming Mr. Fox, the member for Oldham, as the compeer in eloquence of Lord Brougham, Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli. But we had rather admire Edward Baines because he was an honest self-reliant man, than because from a printer's-boy he became proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and the foremost citizen in that town. For Hugh Miller we have all the respect that great genius combined with thorough honesty of purpose can inspire; but we do not think the more highly of that genius because it enabled its possessor, from having once been a stonemason, to refuse "a Government situation, which yielded a salary of some 800*l.* per annum, the duties of which were merely nominal." It may, we think, be reasonably asked whether any conscientious man would think it right to receive a large annual sum of public money for pretending to do something and yet doing nothing.

Although we believe Dr. Kitto to have been a greatly over-rated man in his generation, we admit that there was something astonishing in the way in which he overcame his many physical deficiencies.

We think the following passage does not do credit to Dr. Kitto's good nature:

Doubtless his (Kitto's) heart exulted as he wrote the following characteristic paragraph: "Newman writes me—I have taken in the Pictorial Bible. —— tells me that you were the editor. — I said, Perhaps of the later portions. Is it true that you were the editor of the Pentateuch part?" Bah! I answered, rather sharply, 'Yes,' and I did not altogether omit the opportunity of slightly girding at the discouragements I had received, and the calamities which were foretold me from my adherence to my literary predilections; to which adherence I owe all the benefits I now enjoy. I said just enough to let him see that I did feel something of triumph, to have it thus established that I was right in my obstinacy. These old college folks, I fancy, cannot like the success of *parvenus*—self-educated men, like myself."

Dr. Henry Newman, of whom we suppose this was written, was hardly the man to gird at Kitto's or any one else's success; and we think the latter's hasty expressions might have been consigned to oblivion.

We remark, *en passant*, that Mr. Anderson is fond of "girding" at English "college folks" occasionally, which is the more to be wondered at, as he evidently can know very little about our Southern universities, or what is taught there, when he makes Oxford produce Senior Wranglers, and cannot quote a well-known line of Virgil correctly—the only Latin quotation, we believe, which he ventures to make.

As we are by no means sure what is the exact meaning of Mr. Spurgeon's expression (quoted by the author of this volume), that So-and-so "wields the most thundering pen of the day," we will not venture to ascribe this faculty to Mr. Anderson.

The following panegyric, however, should prove no "brutum fulmen" in reaching the self-approbation of our Northern brethren:

What is there that the genius of the Attica of the North cannot accomplish, whether it be the highest effort of human ambition, or the humblest essay of talent? Look we at the tented field: she has had her Wallace, her Bruce, her Moore, and her Lord Clyde. The best rifle shot in Great Britain is a Scotchman. In philosophy she has always been *facile princeps*. Not to speak of Leslie, Reid, Stewart, Hamilton, and Brewster, by the works of her two sons, Adam Smith and James Watt, she has anticipated England in the study of riches, and applied the most potent of forces to an infinite variety of arts. Among travellers she can name Bruce, Park, Moffat, Clapperton, Cumming, and Livingstone. She has had such poets as Burns, Scott, Campbell, Pollok, Ferguson, Ramsay, Nicoll, and Smith, with other songsters that breathed forth words of beauty and words of fragrance. She has shone in the senate. The greatest jurists and the best judges England ever saw were Scotchmen; and, poor as the worldly remuneration is, the most able and accomplished of her sons have willingly devoted themselves to the ministry; hence she can boast of Chalmers, Irving, Caird, Guthrie, M'Leod, and Candlish.

A portion of the following is rather too hot and strong for our Southern stomachs:

Not only do the subjects of Queen Victoria enjoy the highest amount of freedom, but the sun never sets on her dominions. Before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shone for three hours on Port Jackson; and while sinking beneath the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon the Ganges. Here the marriage tie is inviolate; the shield of protection is thrown around our commerce and agriculture; our merchants are men of integrity and industry; our peasantry are respected, our soldiers courageous, and our sailors valorous; our will reigns throughout the world, and nations and kingdoms have found it invincible and inflexible; our education is in a more healthy state than that of any other nation of Europe. Best of all, our homes are sanctified by the presence of Divinity, and on our altars the flame of heavenly devotion is ever burning.

We wish while reading this glowing eulogy, suggested apparently by Mr. Curran's panegyric on liberty which immediately precedes it, that

we could forget certain passages which have occurred from time to time in Sir C. Cresswell's court; and hope no cynic will breathe the names of Colonel Waugh and the British Bank directors; nor allude to the flames, certainly not of heavenly devotion, which lately burned so brightly in St. George's parish, and which, if the recent message of the incumbent to his diocesan can be credited, will soon burn there again.

Mr. Anderson was probably not aware when he penned the following passage that Mr. Robert Chambers has more than once denied the authorship of the book he speaks of:

To expound this doctrine—viz., that the lowest animal was made first, that gradually it developed itself into a higher, till, at last, it developed itself into a man—"Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation" was written. Possibly Professor Nichol, George Combe, and others, contributed to the work; but it is now pretty well known that Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, was the real author.

Before quoting the following passage we may remark that our Aberdeen Councilman has informed us that "the proverb 'let the shoemaker stick to his last' is obsolete."

Christianity was not planted in the world by sermon reading; the Crusades were not originated by sermon reading; the Reformation was not brought about by sermon reading! Did the Covenanters of Scotland, or the Puritans of England, or the Waldenses of the European continent, read their sermons? Despite the fact that it is sanctioned by many good men, we must condemn it, as unphilosophical, and a sin against the true theory of oratory. It is not tolerated at the bar, or on the stage, only in the pulpit. A sleepy-headed bishop once asked Garrick, the celebrated actor, why it was that actors, who dealt in fiction, gained the attention of their hearers, while ministers of the Gospel, who treated of solemn facts, were not listened to? Garrick replied, "We speak fiction as if it were truth; you speak truth as if it were fiction!" Give us ministers like Bunyan, and no such reproach will be brought against us. We care little whether they come from the college, the shop, the factory, or the farm. Heavenly degrees against university degrees all the world over!

Why not unite both kinds of degrees? we ask; especially as it is much more easy to find out those who have been plucked in the earthly examination than in the celestial.

We quite agree with Mr. Roebuck's sentiments as given in the following extract:

Mr. Roebuck told the people at Middlesbrough, that their great object should be, not to raise themselves *above* their condition, but to supply themselves with the means of being happy in that sphere in which they moved. We are not acquainted with Middlesbrough; it may be a paradise regained; but we know that in these populous northern regions the working classes should aim at elevating themselves *above* their present condition. Mr. Roebuck besides informed his audience, that any one man who had raised himself to a higher position, by intellect and by knowledge, is as one among many millions.

Our Exemplars, Poor and Rich; or, Biographical Sketches of Men and Women who have, by an extraordinary use of their opportunities, benefited their fellow-creatures. Edited by MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Recorder of Birmingham. With a Preface by Lord BROUGHAM. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1861.

THIS IS A PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE little book of the genre which "Self-Help" has made so popular, nominally "edited," but we suspect written, by that well-known philanthropist, the Recorder of Birmingham, and preceded by a sensible and spirited preface from the pen of the veteran Lord Brougham. Mr. Hill's volume differs, however, from Mr. Smiles's, both in matter and in manner. His sketches are not nearly so numerous as those in "Self-Help," and he gives more prominence to the purely philanthropic element in modern biography. Living personages are also more fully portrayed than in Mr. Smiles's work—ample memoirs of Lord Shaftesbury, the Messrs. Chambers, the King of Portugal, &c. &c.; reading like pages from a new and improved "Men of the Time." Sovereigns of Spain and Portugal have been, of late years, rather at a discount; but the actual King of Portugal is evidently a very superior man, and from his kinship to our own Queen and her consort he has extrinsic claims upon our attention. Take for instance, the following description of the young King's demeanour during the pestilence at Lisbon in the September of 1857, a yellow fever caused by the arrival of a cargo of putrid hides from Brazil, but aggravated by the infamous sewerage of Lisbon:

The king, who at the outbreak of the pestilence was only twenty years old, felt it to be his duty to remain at his capital, and do all he could towards mitigating the calamity. To effect this object he did not confine himself to presiding over councils or to discussing means of alleviation in his cabinet; he went himself among the sick. We are told that he would continually visit the hospitals both by day and night, coming in a hired street carriage, with a single companion, that he might prevent any preparations for his reception, and ascertain for himself in what manner the patients were treated. On one occasion, it is said, he found a medical man feeling the pulse of his patient with his glove on, hoping thereby to escape contagion. We may imagine the king's indignant reproof to the timorous doctor. At another time the spectacle was more gratifying. He was just entering a ward when he heard a physician trying to reassure a patient, who was in a drooping state, with kind and soothing words. Don Pedro remained outside until the doctor had ceased speaking, when he entered, extending his hand towards him. The physician, recognising his sovereign, attempted to go down upon his knee, and kiss the hand thus held out. "No," said the king; "you have behaved like a brother to that poor, sick man, and I am proud to shake hands with you." The benefit the king conferred on the sick by his constant supervision of the hospitals must have been incalculable. But he did not confine his efforts to visiting these institutions. The fever was more fatal to persons in the prime of life than to children, and many families were suddenly left orphans. The king was indefatigable in establishing a refuge for these poor little creatures. It was recorded that a thousand children were deprived of their parents by the ravages of that terrible disease. The panic, which the dread of infection spread among the citizens, was all but universal. Don Pedro, hoping in some measure to allay the alarm of his subjects,

and restore them to a calmer frame of mind, went frequently to the opera during the visitation. If it be considered that in a time of such distress, when people were dying in great numbers every day, visits to the opera might be discontinued with great propriety, we must recollect that the singers, musicians, and all other persons employed in a theatre required their salaries for their support rather more than less at that particular time. Besides, persons under the influence of a terror such as we have described could hardly be persuaded to do anything for the sick; and the king could, perhaps, have taken no better means for diverting their thoughts from the danger by which they were surrounded. His Majesty, it is said, prior to the epidemic, was not very popular; not that he was positively disliked, but his people regarded him with indifference. His courage and self-devotion have, however, won the love and respect of the Portuguese nation. The king is a young man of honest mind and purpose, desiring to act uprightly, and do justice to all. Portuguese ministers have not been much accustomed to this spirit in their sovereigns. Let us hope that the confidence he has so well earned may enable the king to conduct his government with the integrity which accords with his character.

And that there may be no further grumblings from Portuguese bondholders!

From an unpretending sketch of the career of the Messrs. Chambers we extract the following account of their history, after they became partners and, in 1832, established in conjunction their celebrated Journal:

The journal soon became very successful, and in 1834 had reached a sale of 50,000 copies. The brothers now gave up their separate concerns, and established their present publishing and printing house, which has become one of the most celebrated in the world. The success of the journal induced them to put forth other cheap and popular works. "Information for the People," "Popular Library," "Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts," were among the number. Some of these had an extraordinary sale, that of "Information for the People" and the "Miscellany" averaging, the first 130,000, and the second from 150,000 to 200,000 copies. The popularity of these books shows that their publishers understood the wants they were endeavouring to supply. During their earlier years as publishers, Messrs. Chambers were, to a great extent, their own authors and editors. In about twelve years Mr. Robert had written for the Journal alone nearly four hundred articles, or essays, humorous and conversational, pathetic, philosophical, &c., involving an immense amount of reading, and of observation of life and manners. He had also prepared many volumes for a valuable series of books which he and his brother have published under the name of an "Educational Course." Mr. William, besides producing many meritorious writings, had organised a printing and publishing establishment, in which nearly two hundred persons and ten printing machines were employed in preparing and issuing the brothers' productions alone. In the later part of their career they have been enabled to obtain much valuable assistance, but still have never slackened their own marvellous activity. During these years, also, Messrs. Chambers have published several books not connected with their Journal. Among those written by Mr. William Chambers is a volume of *Travels in America*, to which was added another on the Slavery Question. He has also written one on the "Improvement of the Dwellings of the Humble and other Classes in Cities," suggested, it is said, by his experiments during the last few years in improving the dwellings of his tenantry on an estate he purchased near Peebles, the cultivation and improvement of which has formed a pleasant occupation of his well-earned leisure." Besides interesting himself in endeavours to improve the dwellings of the poor, Mr. William Chambers has presented a literary institution and a library to his native town. Science has attracted the attention of Mr. Robert Chambers, and he has given to the world a work on geology, called "Ancient Sea Margins, as Illustrative of Changes of the Relative Level of Sea and Land." His taste, however, leads him chiefly to historical research, particularly with regard to the romantic portions of Scottish story. Several volumes of this kind from his pen, in particular one detailing the Rebellion of 1745, appeared in "Constable's Miscellany" upwards of thirty years ago; and he has lately published a very laborious work in two volumes, entitled "Domestic Annals of Scotland," which has met with great success. The most remarkable circumstance in the career of the Messrs. Chambers as publishers is this, that they carried on their large business in entire independence of the common system of credit. They paid ready money for their materials, and never put their names as acceptors to a bill of exchange in their whole united career!—a fact, perhaps, unique. No doubt, in order to lessen difficulties, they were obliged to practise the strictest economy, and only to increase their business by very gradual steps; but, being gradual, these steps were safe. There was no slipping back; every point gained was a sure advance towards that commercial eminence which they have so justly earned. By this course the Messrs. Chambers have set their fellows an example which they will do well to follow. If persons beginning business would determine to rely on themselves and keep out of debt, which, the proverb tells us, is keeping out of danger, we should not so frequently hear of failures, which cause not only the loss of comfort to the bankrupt and his family, but too often tempt him, when inconveniences for money, to commit acts that his conscience tells him are, if not dishonest, at least dishonourable.

The sketch of Sir Rowland Hill, as might be expected, is marked by a little fraternal exaggeration; but we can, of course, depend on the perfect authenticity of the details. It was not until after other failures that he hit upon the scheme which has made him famous. He had invented a type-armed cylinder for printing purposes, and—his relative continues:

Mr. Rowland Hill specified his invention in August 1835, and immediately drew the attention of the great printers of the metropolis to his new machine. A short experience convinced him that he had better turn his thoughts in some other direction. In no wise cast down by his disappointment, he abandoned physical mechanics, and turned his mind to what we have called moral mechanism. From childhood he had often heard his father express an opinion that the rate of postage was too high, not only for the comfort and convenience of the people at large, but for the productiveness of the revenue. This remark was repeated so frequently as to produce a permanent impression on the minds of his children, and the evils of dear postage were for years a topic of conversation in the family circle. Rowland Hill now determined to enter upon laborious investigation of the subject, and to make himself, so far as opportunity served, fully acquainted with that intricate and multifarious department—the Post-office. Seeing that he had never—either in town or village—penetrated more deeply into postal mysteries than could be accomplished by a momentary glance through the half-opened little door which suffices for a somewhat uncomfortable communication between earnest and, perhaps, loquacious inquirers without and the reticent postmaster within, this was to inaugurate a labour of Herculean magnitude. The hope of obtaining information by personal interviews with the possessors of postal knowledge

was but faint. Whether by nature or art, or by the force of the *esprit de corps*, taciturnity seems in all countries to be a virtue largely shed upon the order of which we are speaking. We have carried on our researches in various parts of Europe, but we never met with a postmaster or his deputy who did not remind us of the verses repeatedly uttered by the prophetess in Gray's "Descent of Odin":

Now my weary lips I close,
Leave me, leave me to repose.

Fortunately, however, the means of knowledge were not confined to oral communications. For many years the Post office had been a favourite subject for inquiry through parliamentary committees and royal commissions; and thus a pile of blue books had been brought into existence, in which a huge mass of facts, embedded in a still more enormous heap of rubbish, was to be obtained by the due application of labour and skill. Mattock in hand, Rowland Hill set himself to work, and, in a few months, had not only won the ore, but had smelted it, and cast away the dross. Still, on some points, he was in doubt. He put his queries into writing, and, through the introduction of friends who had influence at St. Martin's-le-Grand, he succeeded in obtaining answers to some of his questions; but the amount of information he was able to procure was neither abundant nor accurate. For instance, it was very desirable, and indeed essential, that he should ascertain within certain limits the number of chargeable letters passing through the British post-offices in each year; but no satisfactory information on this head could be obtained. Employing the best data he was able, in the first instance, to procure, he computed the annual number at about eighty-eight millions and a half; but after some time, having succeeded in obtaining additional information, he revised his estimate, which he finally settled at seventy-nine millions and a half. About the same time, the Postmaster-General of that day gravely stated in the House of Lords that the true number was only forty-two or forty-three millions! Towards the close of the year 1837, the House of Commons appointed committee to investigate the merits of penny postage. In the course of the inquiry, which continued throughout the session of 1838, the gentlemen of the Post-office submitted an amended estimate of the number of letters, which brought it up to fifty-eight millions. These figures, being sifted, were soon shown to be fallacious, and the Post-office again amended their return, bringing it up to nearly sixty-seven millions, and finally advanced it to seventy millions. But the committee, after a most laborious and searching scrutiny, conducted with untiring zeal, and with a degree of ability which cannot be too highly appreciated, arrived at the conclusion that the real number passing through the British post-offices was seventy-seven millions and a half. Eventually, the number was fixed by the Post-office itself at seventy-six millions.

This information being obtained, and

His preliminary labour being brought to a close, his mind fastened on the leading facts upon which his plan is founded. The cost of a letter to the Post-office he saw was divisible into three branches. First, that of receiving the letter, and preparing it for its journey, which, under the old régime, was troublesome enough, as the postage varied first in proportion to the distance it had to travel, and, again, according as it was composed of one, two, or three sheets of paper, each item of charge being exorbitant. For instance, a letter from London to Edinburgh, if single, was rated at 1s. 1½d.; if double, at 2s. 3d.; and, if treble, at 3s. 4½d.; any—the minutest—inclosure being treated as an additional sheet. The duty of taxing letters, or writing upon each of them its postage, thus became a complicated transaction, occupying much time, and employing the labour of many clerks. This, and other duties, which we will not stop to specify, comprised the first of the three branches of expense which each letter imposed on the office. The second was the cost of transit from post-office to post-office. And this expense, even for so great a distance as from London to Edinburgh, proved upon careful examination to be no more than the ninth part of a farthing! The third branch was that of delivering the letter and receiving the postage—letters being, for the most part, sent away unpaid. Rowland Hill saw that, although a considerable reduction of postage might and ought to be made, even if the change rested there, yet, that if he could cheapen the cost to the Post-office, the reduction to the public could be carried very much further, without entailing on the revenue any ultimate loss of serious amount. He therefore addressed himself to the simplification of the various processes. If, instead of charging according to the number of sheets or scraps of paper, a weight should be fixed, below which a letter, whatever might be its contents, should only bear a single charge, much trouble to the office would be spared, while an unjust mode of taxation would be abolished. For, certainly, a double letter did not impose double cost, nor a treble letter threefold cost, upon the Post-office. But, if the alteration had rested there, a great source of labour to the office would have remained; because postage would still have been augmented upon each letter in proportion to the distance it had to travel. In the absence of knowledge as to the very minute cost of mere transit, such an arrangement would appear just; or, to place the question in another light, it would seem unjust to charge as much for delivering a letter at the distance of a mile from the office at which it was posted, as for delivering a letter at Edinburgh transmitted from London. But when Rowland Hill had, by his investigation, ascertained that the difference between the cost of transit in the one instance and the other was an insignificant fraction of a farthing, it became obvious that it was a nearer approximation to perfect justice to pass over this petty inequality than to tax it even to the amount of the smallest coin of the realm. With regard to the third head, all that could be done for lessening the cost attendant on delivering the letters from house to house, was to devise some plan of prepayment which should be acceptable to the public (so long accustomed to throw the cost of correspondence on the receiver of a letter, instead of the sender), and, which, at the same time, should not transfer the task of collection to the receiving-office, while it relieved the letter-carriers attached to the distributing-office; otherwise, comparatively little would have been gained by the change. This led to the proposal for prepayment by stamped labels, whereby the Post-office is altogether relieved from the duty of collecting postage. Thus, one by one, were the impediments all removed to the accomplishment of a grand object—uniformity of postage throughout the British Isles.

These specimens will suffice to show the easy, unaffected, and instructive character of the volume.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Nineteen Years in Polynesia: Missionary Life, Travels, and Researches in the Islands of the Pacific. By the Rev. GEORGE TURNER, of the London Missionary Society. London: John Snow. 1861. pp. 548.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO ADMIRE the spirit of earnestness and resignation in which the writer of these Polynesian experiences and his companion undertook their very dangerous mission.

Their two immediate predecessors had just furnished a dainty banquet to a party of fuddled cannibals, and it appeared in every way probable that Messrs. Turner and Nisbet were reserved for a similar fate. Nevertheless they embarked with their wives and children for these inhospitable islands of the Pacific, prepared to dare and suffer whatever fate God's good providence should assign them. In reading the narrative of their adventures, it is impossible not to feel that the greatest impediments to the success of these devoted missionaries arose not so much from any shortcomings on their own part, or the innate ferocity of the dusky savages whose welfare they sought, as from the detestable greed and bloodthirstiness of white-skinned barbarians who claim to be considered civilised men and Christians. From the earliest times, under the plea of promoting commerce, some of the vilest acts that ever shamed poor human nature have been perpetrated; and this same plea has been urged in defence of those chivalrous sandal-wood traders who, provided they freight their vessels and keep their money in their pockets, are utterly careless how much human blood, so that it be not their own, each cargo may cost. Surely "the dirtiest money upon earth" is that which these same traders earn in the fashion described—a fashion which, as the colonial Government has at length taken cognisance of it, will probably be continued in future at a considerable risk to the necks of such of them as are our fellow-subjects. Not, indeed, that they appear alone, or even pre-eminent, in such acts of scoundrelism. They are fairly vanquished in these, as in other maritime atrocities, by their Transatlantic brethren. The British sandal-wood trader seems to have some small grains of compunction left in his not very tender conscience. He would apparently rather get his freight without killing any of the natives who sell to him; and if some must be killed, he is quite prepared to kill as few as possible. Not so, however, the normal sandal-wood trader of America, who is evidently quite convinced that killing is no murder, as far as savages are concerned. No doubt many Yankee captains engaged in the traffic in question are humane and honest men enough, but they may certainly claim the discredit of having some of the most bloodthirsty wretches in the world in their number. One extract from Mr. Turner's volume—we might give half-a-dozen—must suffice our readers for the present on this topic.

The mate of this schooner tells sad tales of his brethren in the sandal-wood trade. He names a vessel now in the group, and says they fire upon every tribe that will not let them have the wood. He says they take natives from one place to another, and sell them for wood. Over and over again he assured us that he and his party never do any such tricks; but at the same moment his own boat's crew were telling our men on deck tales which, if true, made them out to be as bad as any in the trade. They say they get a chief on board, and keep him until they get boat-loads of wood for his rescue. After getting the wood, they take away the poor man still, and sell him for more wood at another place, there to be a slave, or, more likely, a roast for the next meal. At this place they will pick up some other person, and off with him again. If they take some Tanna men in this way to Eromanga, they will return to Tanna and say, "Oh, they were killed at Eromanga." And at Eromanga they will say the same of any Eromangans who have been left here. Dogs and cats, also, it appears, are in great demand at Eromanga. A dishonest trader will show a cat; a boat-load of sandal-wood is brought for it; he tells them to bring more, they bring more; and, after all, he keeps the cat, and sails off laughing with the wood. In retaliation for injuries, if accounts are true, some of these white men are as barbarous as the natives. It is reported that this very party now at anchor took a chief of Cook's Bay lately, first mangled his body on board, then threw him into the sea, and shot at him as a target. This is horrid trade. Every year discloses more and more of its atrocities. And yet how marked the judgments of God on those who prosecute it! Dating from a sandal-wood expedition which was at Eromanga not long before Mr. Williams was killed, up to the present time, I can reckon no fewer than three hundred and twenty-two souls who have perished in the traffic.

Mr. Turner tells us that coughs, influenza, dysentery, and certain skin diseases are attributed by these islanders to their intercourse with white men. He adds: "The opinion there is universal that they have tenfold more of disease and death since they had intercourse with ships than they had before. We thought at first it was prejudice and fault-finding, but the reply of the more honest and thoughtful of the natives invariably was: 'It is quite true. Formerly people here never died till they were old, but nowadays there is no end to the influenza and coughing and death.'" It is certainly not to be wondered at that so many of the natives should evince the most ardent desire to rid themselves, by eating or otherwise, of these unwelcome visitors, in whose train

Macies et nova Februm
Terris incubuit cohors,

and should have argued that a doubtful benefit to their souls was not cheaply purchased at a certain and terrible cost to their bodies.

As a pendant to what has been just stated, we may ourselves remark that Mr. Turner's experience is by no means a singular one. In war or in peace the white man "improves" his savage brother off the face of the globe. In 1777 Captain Cook found that the inhabitants of Tahiti were not fewer than two hundred thousand. A census taken a very few years ago showed the indigenous population to amount to no more than nine thousand souls. In the Sandwich Islands the decrease of the aboriginal population has been equally remarkable.

When just now we used the expression "a doubtful benefit to their souls," we did so not as underrating the manifold advantages of Christianity to the poor savages in question, but because neither in these pages nor in any other honest missionary records that have been published of late years do we see very much reason for congratulations. The female converts have been evangelised into coal-scuttle

bonnets and limp cottons from Manchester—a feat which, however saving it may be to their souls, adds little to their comfort or beauty of appearance; while the males are tolerably apt at keeping a Sabbath, the rules of which, even in those remote islands, are sufficiently rigid and unmeaning to satisfy a Scotch ultra-Calvinist. Their religion appears, however, to be somewhat like Jonah's gourd. It is very strong at morning service, but cannot stand the tedium of the afternoon. It vanishes for the most part at the approach of a glass of ava—a kind of Pacific potheen—like dew before the sun. These savages, too, seem to appreciate the mind of the missionary quite as much as they do his body for culinary purposes. A clever native of one of these Pacific islands is plainly no fool in logic. Indeed, he is more than a match for a Roman Catholic priest, as we learn from this narrative, and only succumbs with difficulty to the more cogent arguments and purer faith of the Independent preacher. If the following extract can be relied on, the "successful preacher in Samoa" would be of the greatest possible service in our own island, and would merit, if he did not attain to, a bishopric:

The kind of preaching which takes in Samoa is the illustrative. A plain statement of abstract truth to a people who hardly ever open their mouth but in a figure, is dry and uninteresting. The successful preacher in Samoa, whether native or European, must search heaven, and earth, and sea, and bring forth also from every age of the history of his fellow-men with which he is acquainted, facts illustrative of the great truths which he preaches. The man who thinks that "anything" will do for such a people will find that his preaching is vain and valueless. He will neither gain the respect of the people, nor save souls.

As we are told that many of the natives "prefer a sleep to a second religious service on the Sabbath," we are inclined to believe that even in Samoa this preaching Phenix has not yet been found, though we are bound to say that apparently the inhabitants keep the Sabbath there much more strictly and Judaically than we do in the fountain-head of missionaries—London.

We may perhaps be pardoned for remarking that some of Mr. Turner's remarks remind us not a little of Addison's Christian lady, who believed that whenever anything disagreeable happened to her neighbours it was a judgment, while if it happened to herself its character was quite reversed, and it became a blessing. If a storm arises which impartially destroys the missionaries' houses and the natives' huts, we read: "We could not but hear it as the frowning voice of the Omnipotent against those who were plotting our destruction." If a missionary has a stomach-ache, he takes a dose of medicine, and when the pain ceases probably thinks nothing more about it; but if an unfriendly chief or two have the dysentery, it is told as a remarkable fact that "God commenced to punish them with a deadly epidemic in the form of a dysentery." The following sketch of the domestic economy of a Samoan house is interesting:

People in England can hardly understand it, but it is a fact, that we were obliged, almost all the years we were in Samoa, to have regularly six male and six female servants. They considered it an honour and a privilege to come and live with us, and, as they did not expect any heavy remuneration, we let them come to the extent of a dozen. We gave them, on an average, thirty shillings each per annum, Samoan value, in calico or clothing. They had also some little perquisites, such as copy gratis of every new book issued from the press, &c. But I imagine some people saying, "Whatever did you do with a dozen of servants?" With English conveniences and a cool climate, two good servants could do all that the dozen did; one, for instance, draws water, and he thinks that is quite enough for his business; another milks and takes care of the cow; another attends to the horse; another seeks fire-wood and heats the oven, and so on; the in and outdoor work has to be portioned out a little to each, so that all have plenty of time and liberty to attend to instruction, call upon their friends, help them with any work in hand, or fish for an hour or two. A Samoan is very independent: he prefers liberty to money; any attempt to force him to do more than he feels inclined would only cause him to turn on his heel and say, "Good-bye. I'm going." It would have been pleasanter to have had fewer servants; but as they were easily kept, seemed happy, and were evidently benefited by their residence with us, we got reconciled to it. Mutual attachments were formed, and parties were raised up now and then among our domestics, who have proved useful members of society, and, in some instances, valuable Christian teachers.

We subjoin a specimen of the "tender mercies" of an American whaling captain:

From natives also, who came running from the spot, we learned that none of the white men were killed. We expected that Captain B— would have come on shore, and, with our help as interpreters, endeavoured to ascertain whether his men or the natives were most to blame. We expected that he had humanity enough to guard against anything which would endanger the lives of the small party of defenceless missionaries, who had braved, and were still braving, all the perils arising from their position among such a savage people. But instead of this, Captain B— acted just as one of the worst savages of the New Hebrides might do. He immediately looses his sails, weighs anchor, and fires in upon villages, about five hundred yards from our house—villages far from the place where the quarrel originated, and who were perfectly free from any concern in it. There were first a number of musket-shots, and then, hugging the land as closely as he could in sailing out of the harbour, he fired several times some large guns. This was an hour of no small alarm, and the more so, as reports reached us that a chief and some of the people of one of the settlements were killed. If this had been the case, what could have been expected but that the people would arm, imitate Captain B—'s example, and seek revenge in the massacre of ourselves? Our fears were soon removed, the report was false, the chief and all the people were safe. No thanks to Captain B—, however. His musket-shots, and the slug from his guns, in the shape of old bolts and bars, which split trees, and tore up the earth, showed what he intended. The people lay down flat on the ground, hid behind stones, or fled to a distance. Some of them came running, and crouched behind our house for safety. We thanked God for our deliverance, and could only think of the conduct of Captain B— and his crew with abhorrence. We felt ashamed, as we listened to the native accounts of the immorality of the party from the boats as soon as they got into the bush. Viewing the whole case, that visit of Captain

B— to Tanna in August 1842 was a disgrace to his country and colour, and I am sure, only to be known in the United States, to meet with the universal condemnation which it deserves.

Some of the illustrations of Scripture which Mr. Turner gives his readers in this volume are curious enough in their way; others are chiefly remarkable on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. Thus we are reminded that in the 2 Sam. ix. 8 and xvi. 9, the term "dead dog" is used as one of reproach; and we are informed, as a parallel, that an abusive Samoan calls his enemy "a stinking pig." We have heard of people in these enlightened islands calling others "stupid jackasses," which is about an equally valuable piece of information to that just given by Mr. Turner.

Here is another piece of excellent fooling:

Feast.—"Samson made there a feast; for so used the young men to do," Judges xiv. 10. Marriage feasts in Samoa are provided by the bridegroom and his friends. It is the province of the bride and her friends to provide a dowry of fine mats and native cloth.

The bridegroom's "governor," if he have one, not unusually stands the breakfast in England, and the bride usually provides herself with a dowry or dress of "native" silk, or possibly cotton.

In page 339 we have a text quoted from Deut. xxii. 25, "The standing corn of thy neighbour . . . thou mayest pluck;" and we are informed that occasionally in Samoa travellers are allowed to pluck—not corn, but cocoa-nuts.

In page 341, we are reminded of the passage in St. Luke x. 4, which says, "Salute no man by the way," and as a pendant we are informed that salutations are usual in Samoa.

So again in page 355 we read:

"Young maidens going out to draw water," 1 Sam. ix. 11. This may be seen every day in Samoa, especially towards evening. It is the province of the women to see that the water-bottles are kept clean and filled.

A Londoner need not go farther than the Temple pump to see this phenomenon.

We might give many examples of similar fooling from these so-called illustrations, but refrain in mercy to our readers. As, however, our good missionary informs us that "the subject is far from being exhausted," and that he has among his notes a number of other references (which, however, require further investigation before they are given in confidence), we would strongly advise him to winnow the chaff, of which there is a vast quantity, from the wheat, of which there is very much less.

On the whole, the simple-hearted courage, energy, and Christian devotion of the missionary writer cannot fail to leave a most favourable impression on every reader.

FICTION.

The World's Verdict. By the Author of "The Morals of May Fair," "Creeds," &c. London: Hurst and Blackett. 3 vols.

"GUILTY, MY LORD," is the world's verdict, and the prisoner at the bar is sentenced by the Court to die of a broken heart. It is melancholy to reflect that this sad catastrophe might have been altogether prevented, two loving hearts might have been made happy for ever, and a three-volume novel might have been avoided, had greater speed been shown in affording facilities for the severance of the nuptial ties, and for procuring the liberty to re-marry from that court so able and energetically presided over by Sir Cresswell Cresswell. At least, that is the opinion of our author. Whether the learned judge, on whom devolves the duty of releasing from the conjugal noose outraged wives or indignant husbands, would have felt himself justified in relieving George Rutherford, without a little more evidence than is vouchsafed in the novel of Mrs. Rutherford's guilt, we cannot say with any certainty; but we have very strong doubts upon the subject. That your wife should always be walking about with another man, who is himself married, however kind a friend he may have been to her in early days, is undoubtedly, to say the least of it, annoying; that she should prefer a whitebait dinner at Greenwich, given by him, to a quiet cosy repast with you and a friend at Richmond at your expense, is, one must allow, suspicious; that she should lie, on purpose to escape your company and to enjoy his, is, nobody will deny, to the marital mind convincing; and that she should accept from him and endeavour to conceal from you a valuable diamond ring, or even a ring neither valuable nor diamond, is, morally speaking, proof positive. But in the Divorce Court, so far as our observation goes, it is not moral, but immoral—very immoral—evidence of guilt which is required, ere those whom God has joined together can be plucked asunder by any man, however imposing may be his wig, and however tremendous his judicial powers. Such evidence is necessary as can be given only by persons who are moved, by some inward bidding which they cannot account for, to walk suddenly into rooms which they are not in the habit of visiting, at unseasonable hours, with undesired coal-scuttles; or by persons who, having a natural taste for scandal, suspect everybody and watch everybody, until they are at length rewarded by finding out something; or by professional spies and talented detectives who know where to bore small holes with a ginlet, and who are loud in their praises of the *trou-Judas*. But in the "World's Verdict" there is nothing of this kind, and the book is in one sense the better in consequence. Perhaps the author would wish us to take for granted that sufficient proof could have been procured had it been necessary; be it so. We can only hope that, as Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford are still, we gather from our

author, in the land of the living, the case of "Rutherford v. Rutherford and Dicewood" has been satisfactorily concluded, with costs against the co-respondent. The writer of the novel, though he must have had some considerable experience, seeing that he has produced, besides two stories with names, the incalculable number "etc., would appear not yet to have quite mastered the art of plot-making. He does not so interweave character with character, and incident with incident, that when at any point of the story, just as the entanglement has become apparently inextricable, the knot is cut in a manner at once striking and natural, the proper person makes his appearance at the proper time, in the proper place, and yet so easily and unconstrainedly, that you cannot see how it could well have been otherwise, and what was all uncertainty and mist begins to take a certain shape. On the contrary, he, generally speaking, treats his characters one by one, and, as soon as he has done with them for the time, dismisses them no one knows whither or wherefore; but no sooner are they required again than up they spring like Jack in the box, or like the figures on the canvas in the Shadow Pantomime at the Crystal Palace. Moreover, many of the characters might be dispensed with altogether: there is, for instance, a vulgar little snob, called Flamsted, ashamed of his own father and mother, and anxious to be considered aristocratic, who, as he contributes not a whit to the development of the story, cannot have been introduced for any other purpose than either to give the author an opportunity of venting his spleen against that style of animal—and yet he seems to have a lurking feeling of good-will towards him too—or of showing that he had read, and could to a certain extent imitate, *Jack Brag*. The writer, also, continually mars his own plot by treating us with a sort of prevenient grace; he, as it were, regards us from an intellectual Olympus, and fears that the full force of his thunders will be more than we can bear: he therefore prepares us by an exclamation of "poor George!" when we are likely to suppose that his hero is on the road to happiness, and by a comforting assurance that no harm will come of it when we see a storm gathering in the horizon. This manner of proceeding is fair neither to himself nor to his readers; it cripples his powers and robs them of thrills, without which the reading of novels is vain. Nor can we see the use of a Mr. Law, a literary gentleman, unless he be merely forced to do duty as the author's mouthpiece upon the subject of literary men in general, whom Mr. Law and the author depict by no means favourably. They are, we are sorry to find, unprincipled and sceptical; and, when in good practice as reviewers, dine not more than five times a week, and then—if not restrained, we suppose, by violence—eat fish with their knives. What amount of truth there may be in all this we leave to others to decide; but we think that there is some foundation for the statement that the wonderful success of a certain journal may be traced to its "diametrical opposition to common feeling and common opinion, as well as emancipation from all chiefs of parties and parties themselves." For our own part, we are unprincipled enough to say that, had this novel been written more artistically, its material is such that it might have attracted great attention; that the writer has sense, feeling, and education; and that, even taking the story as it is, with all its superfluities of characters, and all its deficiencies of plot, it is certainly above the average. There is, perhaps, some resemblance to a favourite creation of Mr. Thackeray in the character of the Countess of Cravenhurst; but it is nevertheless a very good copy, if it be one at all; and there is spirit, and we fear verisimilitude, in the following dialogue:

"Then why were you walking in the Temple, with your bonnet off your head and your eyelids painted? Don't answer me—I see through you. Don't act—I am not in the humour for it. You may act if I take you, and want to be diverted, but not now. I won't have it. Have you any money?"

"Very little," Laura answered.

"Do you want to live honestly?"

"Yes—" hesitatingly.

For once in her life Mrs. Rutherford was at a loss. She could pretend nothing. She was afraid equally to speak the truth or the untruth before this horrible old woman who knew so much of her.

"Well, if you do, I will make you an offer. Come and be my companion."

"Oh, my lady!"

"Don't speak, and don't turn up your eyes at me, Miss Bellayne! You are not grateful, and you are not surprised. You knew who I was in the Temple, and you knocked against me on purpose. You played up to what you thought my weak point in helping me to buy all that rubbish, and you come here now hoping I should take you into my service. Well, I will. You shall be my companion."

"My lady!"

"You are a disreputable person—but you cannot hurt me. Your husband acted right in turning you off—I know all about it—and Dicewood acted . . . like what he is! in refusing to fight your battles."

"Oh, I swear!" cried out Laura, her face crimson—"I swear that—"

"You swear!" said the old woman, silencing her with a look. "You swear. Bah! Don't defend yourself to me. I know you—but, as I said, I shall take you. I am sick of good companions. I have had dozens of them—they nauseate me. I belong to a past generation—wickedness amuses me. I shall give you a hundred pounds the first year, and two the next, if you divert me well. I shall take you out with me, and people will receive you. You may do anything you like at the hours I don't want you, but you shall have no followers inside the house, and if you steal a pin I shall dismiss you. Go home for your clothes, if you have any, and at ten this evening come into my drawing-room and sing."

The puzzle to us in reading this book was to understand why Lily should have cared one atom for the world's verdict. She was not likely to enter it; the only person on earth to whom she could cling was George; his sister Janet and her own consciousness of purity were surely sufficient protection for her. Had there been the slightest chance of her going into what is termed society, we could easily

imagine so tender a flower wasting beneath the breath of calumny; but as things were it should have been the concealment on the part of George, the bitter feeling that he should have doubted her love so far as to hide anything from her, not the reflection that "the whole world was against her," which should have wrought her woe. She was not likely, whilst living with an artist and his sister in Greek-street, Soho, to attract the attention of the world. There is plenty of scandal in more fashionable places; and though it is true that the world would hunt that up wherever it might be, if there should come a dearth, we are usually well supplied from the highest quarters. Indeed, the title to the book is a misnomer, from the fact that the characters therein cannot be said to belong to the world; they belong far more to what the French call *demi-monde*: indeed, it is a question whether an average lord or lady would comprehend the sort of life portrayed, and it is quite certain that sober *materfamilias* of the middle-class would not; yet such persons, we hope, form the world, or at least the respectable world, which reproves a married gentleman who engages himself to a second lady before he has been divorced.

We were somewhat diverted by the following passage, which shows how thoughtlessly people both write and speak when they are in a passion or a hurry:

"The London-bridge terminus!" he cried to the driver, as he sprang back into the hansom. "Drive as if you were going to —, and I'll pay you double!"

The obvious intention of the speaker was to induce the driver to use speed; but we put it confidently to intelligent cabmen whether they would not prefer being paid by time rather than distance if they thought they "were going to —."

The Twickenham Tales. By a SOCIETY OF NOVELISTS. London: James Hogg and Sons, 2 vols. pp. 701.

THERE IS NOT MUCH OF NOVELTY in the plan of getting a number of persons together upon one pretence or another, and then making each of them relate a tale. Albeit a literary essayist the other day gave the credit of the invention to Mr. Wilkie Collins, the device is to our certain knowledge at least as old as "The Decameron," if indeed the "Arabian Nights" may not be said to be constructed after this fashion, although there we have but one narrator. At any rate, the conceit has now grown to be so stale, that it requires more than common ingenuity to render it palatable, and even Mr. Dickens (who has adopted it for several years past in the Christmas numbers of his justly popular periodical), seems hard put to it for a fair pretext to get the proper number of people around the indispensable Christmas fire to tell the requisite number of stories.

The author or editor of the "Twickenham Tales" (we are inclined to think that there is but one hand in them) has adopted a very clumsy device. A gentleman living at Twickenham invites a number of old schoolfellows to spend a week or so at his villa. Three of these friends are very agreeable personages. The host himself is simply a nonentity. There are two barristers, one of the Common Law, the other of the Chancery Bar; a popular preacher, who appears to be an arrant hypocrite; a Cambridge Fellow (evidently intended as typical of the college don), in the unlovely lineaments of whose character Cambridge readers of the "Twickenham Tales" will discover that priggishness, extreme silliness, and unblushing dishonesty are characteristics incident to that state of life; and a consumptive "literary man," who is evidently intended for a hero (probably a fancy portrait of the author himself), but who is really a very vapid and uninteresting personage. These are the persons into whose mouths eleven tales are put. The tales themselves we have no intention of criticising in detail. They are all exceedingly commonplace, and quite devoid of literary merit. For these demerits it would be difficult to match them, even in these days of weak and abundant fiction-writing.

Ballyblunder: an Irish Story. (J. W. Parker and Son. pp. 291.)—A well-written tale, and likely to be more especially interesting to those who have property in Ireland. Agrarian outrage is the topic of the novelist, and the moral is forcibly drawn that if the Roman Catholic priests would cease to meddle with the peasantry and to exercise a pernicious influence over them, a better state of feeling might come about between Irish landlords and their tenants. The pity is that the persons who have most need to be convinced—the poor, misguided Irish—are not likely to be reached by a handsome half-guinea volume published by Messrs. Parker.

Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt. By CAPTAIN MAYNE REID. (Routledge. pp. 478.)—Another of Captain Reid's welcome additions to boy-literature. The heroes in the present case are two young Russians, whose adventures among the bears and other beasts of *grande veneire* are full of the deepest interest.

Fit to be a Duchess; with other Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs. GILLESPIE SMYTH. (J. Hogg and Sons. pp. 321.)—A collection of well-written little tales, designed to illustrate the influence of courage and principle upon the feminine character.

We have also received: *The Workhouse Orphan.* By the author of "A Plea for the Helpless" (Hatchard and Co.)—*Sarah Whitwell; or, Two Ways of Working.* By Mrs. HERBERT CANDY. (J. and C. Mozley.)—*Herbert's Holidays: a Tale for Children.* (J. and C. Mozley.)—*The Grandmother's Story; or, Censure Awakened.* (J. and C. Mozley.)—*Idle Harry.* (J. and C. Mozley.)—*The Pigeon Pie.* (J. and C. Mozley.)—No. IX. of the "Magnet Stories," *The Captive's Daughter.* By W. Head Hillyard. (Groombridge.)—*One of Them.* By Charles Lever. Nos. XIV. and XV. (Chapman and Hall)—which brings the tale to a close.—*The Young Breton Volunteer.* (J. and C. Mozley.)—*The Maze of Life: its Flowers and Thorns.* By the Author of "The Four Sisters." (Routledge.)

POETRY.

Ballads, Romances, and Songs. By ROBERT DWYER JOYCE. Dublin: James Duffy. pp. 304.

Gathered Together: Poems. By W. WILSON. London: Longmans. pp. 206.

Songs of Labour, Northamptonshire Rambles, and other Poems. By JOHN PLUMMER. London: W. Tweedie. pp. 189.

Grundy's; or, Harry's First Half. By a SCHOOLBOY. London: Printed for the Author by R. Hardwicke. pp. 75.

The Worn Wedding-Ring, and other Poems. By W. C. BENNETT. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 196.

Edwin and Ethelburga: a Drama. By FREDERICK W. WYON. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 148.

THE SOMEWHAT NUMEROUS COLLECTION of volumes of poetry which lies before us requires little more than cursory notice at our hands. Mr. Duffy's collection of "Romances and Songs" is the work of a warm-hearted patriot, if not of a great poet, for he has successfully attempted, in smooth and very readable verse, to celebrate the legends of his country's history, as well as to touch the chords of feeling which still move her. Many of the songs in the latter portion of the book are fine spirit-stirring compositions, and are doubtless already popular in the land where alone they can be thoroughly appreciated.

We are glad to see that the public has received Mr. Wilson's "Gathered Together" bouquet of flowers (composed of his poems, which have made their first appearance in other periodicals) with sufficient favour to necessitate the issue of a second edition.

The failing of Mr. John Plummer, the staymaker of Kettering, is certainly not want of confidence or self-estimation. That a man, in spite of the adverse circumstances of a lowly birth, an early apprenticeship to labour, scant education, and physical deficiencies, should acquire a decent power of expressing his ideas, is a commendable fact, and we have no desire to throw cold water upon the enthusiasm with which the Kettering prophet is inclined to regard his own mission among the working classes, to uphold what he calls the dignity of labour. We cannot help thinking, however, that Mr. Plummer is a little too self-assertive. He dedicates his poems to Lord Brougham, as "the offspring of the leisure moments of a factory operative." In common with other mock-modest authors, he would never have published his works had he "merely consulted his own desires," but has only "yielded to the earnest solicitation of those whose friendship has lightened," &c. &c. He is "quite aware that he must not look for mercy from the generality of critics," but hopes that if his poems "do not betray the promise of a Keats or a Massey," they will, &c. &c. Presumedly in compliance with the persuasion of the same partial friends, Mr. Plummer heralds his poems with an autobiography. He traces the career of "the poor" factory-worker from infancy to the present day; narrates the circumstances of his birth, and the career of his early youth; tells us how his first aspirations after literature manifested themselves, and how "great impetus" was given to his mind by "some stray copies of *The Penny Magazine*, *Lloyd's Penny Sunday Times*, and other illustrated periodicals." Fortified by this not very strengthening literary *pabulum*, we presently find Mr. Plummer (in 1848) becoming "a humble disciple of that school which the names of Adam Smith, Brougham, Mill, Martineau, Bastiat, Ellis, Ricardo, &c., have rendered so illustrious;" and in 1855 he becomes the principal contributor of a penny local paper, in which he appears to have written upon every conceivable subject, from Shakespeare to the musical glasses. His own account of his literary labours at this period is so characteristic, that we give it in his own words:

My range of subjects was a rather varied one, for it embraced every possible topic of the day. Letters and articles on Capital Punishment; Parliamentary Representation; The Maine Law; Peace; The Russian War; Reading Rooms; Reviews of Longfellow, Mrs. Browning, &c.; Constantinople; Dear Bread; English Poisoning; Slavery; Reminiscences of London; Chartism; The Labour Question; The Future of France; Temperance; America; Austria and Italy; Machinery; Religious awakening; Electro-biology; Penny Banks; The Health of Towns' Act, &c. &c.; besides numberless pieces of verse, were contributed by me to the columns of the paper mentioned; and their appearance occasioned me to extend my circle of writing, especially within the last two years; so that, at the time I pen this crude sketch, I find that nearly 1500 letters, essays, poems, paragraphs, &c. have appeared from my pen in various newspapers.

Yet, despite this evident self-conceit in his own works, there is much good in Mr. Plummer, and there are compositions in his volume that entitle him to take rank among the self-taught geniuses whom he evidently so much admires. Here, for instance, is a little ballad which for simple force of expression and adequate expansion of idea cannot easily be beaten:

PULL THROUGH.

Though dangers rise your path to bar,

Pull through, pull through;

Though dimly shines your guiding Star,

Pull through, pull through;

For those who now your worth despise,

Who clog your way with Scorn and Lies,

Will haste to Crown you as you rise;

Pull through, pull through;

Your deeds let not Dishonour taint,

Pull through, pull through;

Though Worn and Weary, never faint,

Pull through, pull through;

Gird on your armour for the Fight,

And nobly battle for the Right,

Heedless of the frowns of Might,

Pull through, pull through.

Though Bright Eyes seldom on you gleam,

Pull through, pull through;

Though Victory seem an empty dream,

Pull through, pull through;

For if the Laurel you would wear,

Your heart must learn to Do and Dare,

The Martyr's cross awhile to bear;

Pull through, pull through.

There was little need for the publisher to disclaim upon the title-page the responsibility of printing such rubbish as may be found in the volume entitled "Grundy's," by stating that it is printed for the author. For none but the author could it ever have been printed, and by none but the author is it likely to be read—except, indeed, by those who are curious to mark the effects of inanity and self-conceit. From the preface we learn that this record of school experience was written when the author was twelve years of age, and that, discovering it "among some old papers," the youthful poet—now alas! grown old—resolved to publish them, in the hope that they might prove as entertaining to the reader to read, as they did to the author to write. That a schoolboy of twelve should write such nonsense is easy enough to understand; but that a grown man should deliberately publish it in his mature years, is not so easily comprehended. Here is a specimen of these schoolboy rhymes:

His sister, seated by his side,
Was watching every tear.
That roll'd adown his dimpled hide,
And said: "Don't cry, my dear.
You nearly make me weep myself;
Come, let me dry your eyes;
There are some sweets upon that
shelf,
And in that bag some pies.
Ah! now the sun will soon be out,
If I begin to talk:
When you're at school, your box you'll
route
To find the camphor'd chalk,
Unless I tell you that it is
Just up in a sly corn r;
Now let me look at your old phiz,
It couldn't look forlornner."

However, after the success of "Faithful for Ever," a school may exist among whom even this will pass for genuine poetry. Who knows but what Mr. Ruskin may pronounce this to be a "true and noble work of art?" But a thought strikes us! Perhaps, after all, this is but fooling after all, and some wicked wag is having his fling at Mr. Patmore. Let us hope not. Such solemn institutions as Mr. Patmore ought not to be joked with.

There is an earnest simplicity about Mr. Bennett which gives him a high place among our modern poets. His phrases are Saxon and mostly in good taste, his images are never strained, and if he do not fly high he seeks to go no further than his pinions will carry him. The volume before us is filled with minor poems, none of them of any great length: "The Worn Wedding-Ring," particularised in the title-page, has but nine verses. Why this was mentioned, except that it happens to come first in the volume, we do not understand. Certainly it is by no means the best in point of literary merit; for it is little beyond a bald parody of the well-known comic song, "When this old hat were new:"

Your wedding-ring wears thin, dear wife; ah, summers not a few,
Since I put it on your finger first, have pass'd o'er me and you;
And, love, what changes we have seen—what cares and pleasures too,
Since you became my own dear wife, when this old ring was new.

There are better things in the volume than this, as the following will testify:

The wind is blowing fresh, Kate—the boat rocks there for me;
One kiss and I'm away, coz, for two long years to sea;
For two long years to think of you—dream of you night and day—
To long for you across the sea—a thousand leagues away.
A thousand leagues away, dear coz,
A thousand leagues away,
While round the pole we toss and roll,
A thousand leagues away.

I half could be a landsman, Kate, while, coz, those eyes I see,
To hear the gale rave by, without, while you sat snug with me;
But I must hear the storm howl by, the salt breeze whistling play
Its weird sea-tune amongst the shrouds, a thousand leagues away.
A thousand leagues away, dear coz,
A thousand leagues away,
While south we go, blow high, blow low,
A thousand leagues away.

I'm too rough for a landsman's lot—his tame life's not for me;
What could I do ashore for you? my fortune's on the sea;
The mate of winds and billows still, I must my fate obey,
And chase the whale, before the gale, a thousand leagues away.
A thousand leagues away, dear coz,
A thousand leagues away,
The bubbler boil, and stow the oil,
A thousand leagues away.

Something I have and more shall have, if luck my fortune be,
Enough at last a wife to keep and children round my knee;
And do you love me well enough, Kate, from your heart to say,
"I'm yours, though you must win me, Will, a thousand leagues away."
A thousand leagues away, dear coz,
A thousand leagues away,
For you she'll wait; go win your Kate,
A thousand leagues away.

One kiss; the tide ebbs fast, love; I must no laggard be,
Upon the voyage I'll hope, coz, will give a wife to me.
Pray for us, Kate; such prayers as yours God bids the winds obey;
By fortune heard, your loving word will speed us far away.
A thousand leagues away, my love,
A thousand leagues away,
God will befriend the lad you send
A thousand leagues away.

Of "Edwin and Ethelburga" little can be said but that it is a drama of the grand historic school, which has only been printed because it has not been acted. There is nothing particularly grave to be urged against it as a composition; but, on the other hand, there is not much to be said in its praise. Had it been acted, it would probably have been damned: as it is printed, it will probably be neglected.

RELIGION.

God's Unspeakable Gift; or, Views of the Person and Work of Jesus Christ. By the Author of "God is Love," "The Comforter," &c. (Darton and Co. 1861. pp. 400.)

AT THE PRESENT SEASON, when it is becoming that our joy should not be untempered with more solemn feelings, and when we are inundated with light books claiming to be written especially for Christmas readers, the thoughtful, earnest volume before us will be acceptable to many. It will carry comfort to those who read it for itself, and who will like to be told that it was written by no cloistered student, but by one who had struggled ardently and successfully in his profession, and found occasional relief from worldly thoughts and scenes in the composition of these pages. To say that we endorse all the sentiments of the author would not be correct; but we may say how much we admire the Christian earnestness of the writer and the eloquence and pithiness of his language. Indeed, the earnestness of the book in these days of lip-service and thoughtless writing is the great charm of the book. The author, in discoursing on the divinity and humanity of our Saviour, seems to have disengaged himself so completely from earthly thoughts and feelings, so to have thrown himself as it were into the solemnity of his subject, that we more than once thought we were reading one of the grand old divines of past days.

Mysteries of Life, Death, and Eternity. Illustrated from the best and latest Authorities. By HORACE WELBY. (London: Kent and Co. 1861. pp. 276.)—This little volume, in its type and the general arrangement of its matter, is almost a *fac-simile* of one of Mr. Timbs's well-known and pleasantly-written little volumes. It is a sort of religious "Things not generally known," if we may venture on such an expression, and contains a vast number of generally well-chosen though not very recondite extracts from writers on religious topics. Not a few, however, of the chapters are Mr. Welby's own composition, and these are for the most part thoughtfully and carefully written. It is a great deal to be able to say in favour of this book, that we have discovered nothing in it which can offend or annoy a member of any Christian denomination, and that many of the quotations are not only valuable in themselves, but have been collected from sources not easily accessible to the general reader.

The Succession of Popes in Dr. Milner's "Apostolic Tree;" also, his Estimate of the Bible Examined. By EDWARD HEARN, M.A., Incumbent of Hurst Green, Lancashire. (Longman and Co. 1860. pp. 31.)—Bishop Milner's work, "The End of Religious Controversy," has always been, since its publication, great favourite with the Roman Catholic polemic. Mr. Hearn, in the first part of his pamphlet, examines the doctrine of the Romish Church which makes Pope Pius IX. the legitimate and direct successor of St. Peter. Clever advocate as Bishop Milner undoubtedly was, the weakness of his cause does not make it difficult to vanquish him; and Mr. Hearn undoubtedly has the best of the argument. The concluding portion of Mr. Hearn's pamphlet is very brief, and appears to us to be logical and orthodox.

We have also received: *An Address to the Laity of the Church of England upon the Errors and Abuses which Exist.* By a Layman. (E. Wilson.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Complete View of the Shakspere Controversy, concerning the Authenticity and Genuineness of Manuscript Matter affecting the Works and Biography of Shakspere, published by Mr. J. Payne Collier as the Fruits of his Researches. By C. M. INGLEBY, LL.D. London: Nattali and Bond, pp. 350.

THE CASE for and against Mr. Collier and the so-called Shakespearian documents which have become so inauspiciously connected with his name, has been so fully inquired into, and the result of the investigation has been conclusive enough to absolutely satisfy every mind unoccupied by prejudice or unbiassed by interest, that it would be obviously a work of supererogation to follow Dr. Ingleby step by step through the whole of his long but interesting and most complete argument. It may suit the purposes of a literary authority to refer to this argument as if it were concluded in Mr. Collier's favour, in the face of a universal conviction of the contrary, and to compare Dr. Ingleby's volume to a speech in Guildhall against a prisoner after the bill has been ignored by the grand jury. Apart from the absurdity of the simile, which is based upon a contradiction and an impossibility, the inference sought to be implied is not true. The grand jury has not ignored the bill. The literary press (to whom alone the comparison can with any justice be applied) has, by a large majority, returned a true bill. None but the authority referred to, and some two or three others, have come to a different conclusion; and the general literary world has long since concluded that Mr. Collier is in some respects (the Alleyn letter for instance) clearly guilty, whilst in many others the proofs are so grave against him, that his innocence requires to be established.

It is no imputation against Dr. Ingleby to say that his volume contains little that is new. The case has been so fully gone into, that not much remained to be gleaned. His book, however, is not the less valuable; for it forms, as it were, a record of the whole business, by bringing together in a form useful to the scholar all the scattered documents of this great literary *cause célèbre*. The numerous well-executed fac-similes with which the volume abounds will also very materially assist the inquiry when the authenticity of the documents has become as much a matter of literary study as the Rowley MSS. and Mr. Ireland's discoveries. In the advertisement which he prefixes to his book, Dr. Ingleby lays down very clearly the limits within which he has laboured: "I have sedulously endeavoured to give a complete view of the Shakspere controversy, including, as far

as my means of knowledge and my ability extend, (1) a narrative of the discovery of each volume or document in question; (2) a faithful description of its appearance and contents; and (3) an impartial discussion of each case in all its bearings—palæographic and critical." All this he has very faithfully done. The cases against the Perkins Folio, the Bridgewater House MSS., the Dulwich College MSS., the Petition of the Players, the Daborne Warrant, are all detailed at length, the documents described, fac-similes of or from them in most cases given, and all the evidence *pro* and *con* sited with the utmost minuteness. It is easy to urge against Dr. Ingleby that he is prejudiced against Mr. Collier, and that he always decides against him, or rather against the documents with which that name has become connected. There is nothing to show that Dr. Ingleby entered upon the case with a biased mind, or that his opinions proceed from any other source than his conscientious investigation into the facts; still less can it be shown that he has dealt unfairly with these facts, or conducted the inquiry in any spirit but that of honesty. But when we accuse the writer in the *Athenaeum* of unfairness and prejudice, we do so because it can be proved against him that he deliberately misrepresented a fact after due investigation. We refer to the case of the Alleyne letter, and remind our readers of the occurrence as Dr. Ingleby states it:

The editor of the *Athenaeum* satisfied himself, by inspection, that the original contained the same damnable evidence as the fac-simile. Having arrived at this painful conclusion, he again attempted to defend Mr. Collier from the imputation of having falsified the letter, and, to do this, he resorted to the grossest misrepresentation. In the very next number of the *Athenaeum*, he wrote: "Since our article of last week on the Collier controversy, we have been to Dulwich, and by the courtesy of the Rev. Alfred Carver have seen Mrs. Alleyne's letter. The paper is worn and rotten; at the lower end, where the words 'Mr. Shakespeare of the Globe' were found by Mr. Collier, most of all. Nearly the whole of three lines have dropped away, so that the fragments which remain are incapable of yielding any decisive proof either way." When the editor of a periodical of such a position as that of the *Athenaeum* has recourse to misrepresentation to support a failing cause, it may well be inferred that the cause is *in extremis*!

Perhaps we have some slight reason to complain of Dr. Ingleby for the easy manner in which he assumes a knowledge of the real authors of anonymous articles in the literary periodicals. Whenever he refers to the *Edinburgh Review*, he attacks Mr. Merivale by name, and on quoting an article which appeared in the *CRITIC* some time ago, he adds, "which I have ascertained to have been written by" so and so. Whether Dr. Ingleby's information upon this point be correct is not very important. The main question, as we take it, is, were the statements and arguments in the article right or wrong?

There are one or two points upon which Dr. Ingleby affords us some new information. One is as to the reiterated misstatement in the *Athenaeum* that the Duke of Devonshire had submitted the Perkins Folio to the examination of four eminent antiquaries.

In the *Athenaeum* of September 16, 1859, the editor announced that the Duke of Devonshire had "permitted four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to make a careful investigation" of the Perkins Folio; that the folio was then in the hands of the Duke's solicitor; that the four gentlemen in question would make known the result of their investigation in their own way; but that the facts they had elicited tended to prove how hasty and superficial had been the inquiry which had resulted in the impeachment of the genuineness of the notes. This statement, which, as far as concerned the Duke's permission, was a pure fabrication, was immediately contradicted, on authority, in the *Literary Gazette*, and the *Critic*, and also in at least two provincial newspapers. The authoritative contradiction in one of the latter having been communicated to the editor of the *Athenaeum*, he, in the week following, most positively reiterated his previous statement. The Duke of Devonshire, as I have said, never granted "permission to four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to make a careful investigation" of the folio; but without waiting for any such permission, I believe some of the Fellows did examine the folio, and the result was such that they did not deem it prudent to take the field against the palæographists of the British Museum, the Rolls, the Public Record Office, and the State Paper Office.

In this and other stages of the business our contemporary cuts such a sorry figure, that we are scarcely surprised to find him pass over Dr. Ingleby's book *sub silentio* as a speech after the verdict of the grand jury.

In taking leave of Dr. Ingleby, and thanking him for his valuable synopsis of a now famous argument, we cannot do better than quote his conclusion upon the matter as it affects the reputation of the person principally involved:

Of all the offences with which Mr. Collier stands charged, the fabrication of the Perkins notes is the worst. Shame to the perpetrator of that foul libel on the pure genius of Shakspere! The texts of Shakspere and of the English Bible have been justly regard as the two river-heads of our vernacular English Galicisme are constantly percolating into it, as our social changes demand the admixture (for no other changes can render the use of French words necessary, much less expedient), and its purity is being constantly violated by the importation of native and (still worse) American slang, and the cant and shibboleth of professions and sects. To the texts of Shakspere and of our Bible we must cleave, if we would save our language from deterioration. Yet it is one of these texts that a tasteless and incompetent peddler has attempted to corrupt throughout its wide and fertile extent. What is the result?

The fly-blown text conceives an alien brood,
And turns to maggots what was meant for food.

The other fabrications merely vitiate our Elizabethan history. That is a grave offence, but less grave than the other. THE MAN WHO LIES UNDER THESE APPALLING SUSPICIONS IS THE RECIPIENT OF A GOVERNMENT PENSION. Is this scandal to continue? Is not tribunal to be constituted by the Government for the investigation of the charges preferred against Mr. Collier? His friends as well as his opponents have urged him to refer his case to arbitration:

*μετὰ τίπτες ἡ βαδάσσεις
κλέψαις ἀκεύσι νοτετουμένες φίλαν.*

For reasons best known to himself he evades inquiry. If the case is not to be referred to a literary tribunal, it may now be considered as practically settled. The complete view comprised in the foregoing pages will hand down to posterity the real merits of this case. On these merits it will sooner or later receive the adjudication of the public. They are not likely to be far from doing justice in the long run. To them I gladly commit the task of returning a verdict according to the evidence adduced.

One word more I will offer in anticipation of a possible charge against me, viz. that of striking a man who is down. Mr. Collier is not down. He is not, indeed, upon his legs; but he is bolstered up by the officious aid of his numerous partisans and friends. When they "let him slip down" we will not strike another blow. "Non nostrum est *κτηπούσιον ιπτηπάζινον*."

Gems and Jewels: their History, Geography, Chemistry, and Ana, from the Earliest Ages down to the Present Time. By MADAME DE BARERA. London: Richard Bentley. pp. 382.

AN ATTRACTIVE SUBJECT, treated by an attractive pen. In Madame de Barrera we recognise the biographer of Rachel, and one of the most agreeable *conteurs* of a school of literature where the pointed and graphic narration of an anecdote is held to be the first of merits. In choosing the subject of jewels and gems for her book Madame de Barrera has been especially happy. It is a topic to which none but a woman could do complete justice, because none but a woman could poetise it. A chemist might tell you what are the elemental component parts of the diamond and the ruby, what it is that gives colour to the sapphire or iridescence to the opal; a mineralogist or jeweller might give you a dry but accurate description of the forms which the various crystals assume, the mode of polishing, setting them, and ascertaining their value: Madame de Barrera does this, and much more—she has ransacked the poets for similes, and the pages of history for facts; anecdotes about gems have been picked up from every corner of literature; and whatever be the kind of information the reader may desire about jewels, it is certain to be found in these pages.

The philosophers may talk as they will, Diogenes may wonder at the number of things a man does not want, and the Rev. Sydney Smith may affect surprise at the value set upon mere pebbles—the fact remains the same, that gems always have had, and it is probable that they always will have, a high value in the eyes of all who love what is beautiful and what is rare. A gem is but a stone, a diamond but a piece of crystallised carbon. Granted. What then? Man himself is but seventy-five per cent. of water, in which various metals and their salts and the compounds of other elements are mixed. The greatest hero that ever lived, the most beautiful woman, are nothing more than this. Yet we reverence the hero and love the woman none the less. But gems have always been typical, not only of luxury, but of whatever is honourable and venerable in the world. Not only are they used to decorate the rich, to sparkle in the kingly crown, to encrust the sword-hilt of the knight; they have ever been deemed fit objects to be dedicated to the service of the Almighty. When God himself gave directions for the erection of a tabernacle to his worship, gold and gems entered largely into its composition, and the breastplate of the High Priest, which typified the tribes of Israel, was composed of precious stones. Again, when Solomon erected a still more splendid Temple to the Lord, gems were used in profusion. It is a significant fact, too, that when the vision of the New Jerusalem appeared to St. John in Patmos, the splendours of the Divine City were derived mainly from gems. As we have already suggested, the subject which Madame de Barrera has chosen is handled by her in every conceivable way. She begins with a general history of gems, gives an account of the geographical distribution of precious stones; then goes into the chemistry of these rare crystals; discloses the qualities, virtues, and properties attributed to the same; and concludes with a long and interesting account of historical jewels, great jewel robberies, and so forth. To follow her through all these branches of the subject would scarcely be desirable. All we can do is to cull a few specimen gems from her vast and rich collection.

The historical chapters of the work display a most commendable industry of research, and nothing seems to be omitted that could in anywise lend an interest to the subject. We are led from the jewels on Aaron's breast, the pearl which Cleopatra dissolved, the jewels of Mithridates, the splendid gems which Charles of Burgundy lost at Granson, and which were tossed about by the ignorant Switzers for mere pieces of glass, down to the most famous gems of modern times, not forgetting the celebrated Koh-i-Noor. The *affaire du Collier* is of course not omitted, and that oft-told story is gone over again once more, though the piquancy and freshness of Mme. de Barrera's style leave nothing to be regretted on that account.

The geographical chapters are also exceedingly interesting. The mines of Golconda, and Tavernier's account of his visit to them, the discovery of diamonds in the Brazils by the Portuguese, are fully entered into:

The discovery of the diamond mines of Brazil, which occurred in the year 1750, was, like that of the East Indian mines, the result of fortuitous circumstances. Shortly after the establishment of Villa do Principe, the miners searching for gold in the rivulets of Milho Verde and San Gonzalez, in the district of Serra do Rio, met with some singular pebbles of peculiar hue and lustre, which they carried home to their masters as curiosities. Considered merely as petty baubles, the stones were given to children and used as counters. They at last attracted the attention of an officer who had spent some years at Goa, in the East Indies. Struck with their geometrical symmetry and their weight, he weighed one of them against a common pebble of equal size, and found the counter much the heaviest. Having rubbed the counter on a stone with water, he could make no impression whatever on the former, while a flat surface was

easily produced on a common pebble by the same process in a few minutes. He then sent a handful of the singular stones to a friend in Lisbon, with a request that he would have them examined. But the lapidaries of that city, who never wrought diamonds, and probably had never seen one in its rough state, replied that their tools could make no impression upon them. The Dutch Consul, however, chanced to see the counters, and declared it his opinion that they were diamonds. A few were immediately collected and sent to Holland, where they were cut as brilliants, and pronounced by the astonished lapidaries to be equal to Golconde diamonds of the first water. The news soon reached Brazil, and fortunate were the individuals possessed of these hitherto little-esteemed counters. Numbers that were scattered in as many hands, were in three or four days bought up by a few individuals. A decree was now issued by the Portuguese Government declaring all diamonds found in its soil a monopoly of the crown, and search was instituted in good earnest for the sparkling gems. . . . When diamonds were discovered in Brazil, the Portuguese fleet brought, in one year, over seventy pounds of diamonds from that country to Europe. Hitherto it was supposed these precious gems only existed in the East Indies. A panic seized the large diamond merchants, who feared their stock in hand would greatly diminish in value in consequence of such an increase, and they took care to spread the most unfavourable reports respecting the new stones. The attempt to keep up the prices of the Eastern gems by depreciating the South American was long successful; the latter were deemed very inferior, especially in hardness, and were rather derogatively designated as Portuguese or Brazilian diamonds. Although the new stones were proved fully equal in every respect to the East Indian, the prejudice was so strong against them at one time, that, in order to obtain a fair price for their stones, the Brazilian merchants were in the habit of sending them in the first instance to Goa, that they might be re-imported from that place into Europe as the productions of the East. The truth, however, at last triumphed, and the Brazilian gems took their place as high in honour as those of the Old World.

The next division of the book is devoted to a description of the chemical and other qualities of precious stones:

Mr. Tennant relates an instance illustrative of the importance, to travellers especially, of a knowledge of the different crystallisations. For want of a knowledge of the crystalline form of the diamond, a gentleman in California had offered 200*£* for a small specimen of quartz. "He knew nothing of the substance, except that it was a bright, shining mineral, excessively hard, not to be scratched by the file, and which would scratch glass. Presuming that these qualities belonged only to the diamond, he conceived that he was offering a fair price for the gem; but the owner declined the offer. Had he known that the diamond was never found crystallised in this form, namely, that of the six-sided prism, terminated at each end by a six-sided pyramid, he would have been able to detect the fact, that what he was offered 200*£* for was really not worth more than half-a-crown. Greater experience would have taught him that diamonds, in their natural state, are devoid of that brilliancy which is given to them by artificial means. The finest crystals of quartz are more brilliant than those of the diamond. From the inferior lustre of the latter in their natural state, it is extremely probable that numbers of diamonds are overlooked in the search for gold in Australia, California, and other gold-producing countries.

Some amateur judges profess to be able to distinguish diamonds and other stones from a mere superficial examination. This, however cannot be done. Without ascertaining the specific gravity and other tests, the best judges are liable to be deceived. We have seen a box of small crystals, which a very eminent London jeweller bought as diamonds after a superficial examination, not one of which proved to be genuine. Another anecdote will better illustrate the fallacy of the mere eye test. A royal prince now living, who professes to be a good judge of gems, boasted to a well-known mineralogist that he could detect the true from the false merely by looking at them. The answer was the production of three crystals—a yellow topaz, a cairngorm, and a piece of yellow glass. *The prince, after careful examination, selected the glass.*

The fifth part of this volume is perhaps as readable as any other. It is devoted to an account of what may be termed "historical jewels"—or jewels that have a history attached to them. Solomon's ring, which was said to give him power over the invisible world, may be said to belong to the province of mythology, and some sceptics may be inclined to doubt whether the "Sacro Catino" was really the identical gem which the Majesty of Sheba presented to the Wise King; but about the Spanish pearl "La Pelegrina," the talisman of Charlemagne, the Orloff, Pitt, and Saney, diamonds there can be no doubt. The history of the Koh-i-noor, now in the possession of her Majesty, is thus narrated:

The Koh-i-noor, now weighing 102 carats, and consequently the sixth in size of the paragon diamonds, is supposed to have once been the largest ever known, and the same seen by Tavernier among the jewels of the Great Mogul. Its primitive weight was 900 carats. It was unfortunately put into the hands of Hortensio Borgis, a Venetian diamond-cutter, who wasted the precious substance so considerately, that, although he made no attempt at brilliant-cutting, and merely surface-cut it, he reduced it to 280 carats. The enraged monarch, in lieu of paying him for his labour, fined him ten thousand rupees, and would have made him pay still dearer had the unfortunate jeweller possessed wherewithal. Tavernier adds that, had the Venetian been skilful, he might have reserved good cuttings for himself, without doing the king any injury, have spared himself much labour, and left the stone much larger. Though the descent of the Koh-i-noor has not been very satisfactorily traced down to the present day, it is confidently asserted that this famous gem belonged to Karna, king of Anga, *three thousand and one years ago!* No one would presume to doubt the accuracy of a statement so minute that it reckons even the odd year in its computation. At any rate, it would be difficult to prove the contrary. According to Tavernier, this gem was presented to Chagan, the father of Aurungzebe, by Mirzimola, when that Indian general, having betrayed his master, the King of Golconde, took refuge at the court of the Great Mogul. Since it was admired by the French traveller, this diamond has passed through the hands of several Indian princes, and always by violence or fraud. The last Eastern possessor was the famous Runjeet Singh, king of Lahore and Cashmere, from whom it passed into the hands of the English on the annexation of the Punjab; it was brought to London in 1850. The King of Lahore had obtained this jewel in the following manner: having heard that the King of Cabul possessed a diamond that had belonged to the Great Mogul,

the largest and purest known, he invited the fortunate owner to his court, and there, having him in his power, demanded his diamond. The guest, however, had provided himself against such a contingency with a perfect imitation of the coveted jewel. After some show of resistance, he reluctantly acceded to the wishes of his powerful host. The delight of Runjeet was extreme, but of short duration, the lapidary to whom he gave orders to mount his new acquisition pronouncing it to be merely a bit of crystal. The mortification and rage of the despot were unbounded; he immediately caused the palace of the King of Cabul to be invested, and ransacked from top to bottom. But, for a long while, all search was vain; at last a slave betrayed the secret—the diamond was found concealed beneath a heap of ashes. Runjeet Sing had it set in an armlet, between two diamonds each the size of a sparrow-egg. Since the Koh-i-noor came into the possession of the English, it has been re-cut—an operation that has greatly improved its brilliancy and general appearance, at the expense of more than a third of its weight. The flaws and yellow tinge that marred its beauty have been removed, and the form of a brilliant given to it, thus bringing out all its lustre. The re-cutting was commenced on July 16, 1852, the late Duke of Wellington being the first person to place it on the mill. The operation was finished on September 7, having taken thirty-eight days to cut, working twelve hours per day, without cessation. Mr. Tennant is of opinion that this celebrated stone, even in the state in which it was first brought to England, was only a portion of the original diamond of that name. In confirmation of his assertion, he quotes Dr. Beke: "At the capture of Coochan, there was found among the jewels of the harem of Reza Kooli Khan, the chief of that place, a large diamond slab, supposed to have been cut from one side of the Koh-i-noor, the great Indian diamond in the possession of her Majesty. It weighed about 130 carats, showed the marks of cutting on the flat and largest side, and appeared to correspond with the Koh-i-noor." According to Mr. Tennant, the great Russian diamond singularly corresponds with the Koh-i-noor, and it is not improbable that they all formed one crystal, and that, when united, they would, allowing for the detaching of several smaller pieces in the process of cleaving, make up the weight described by Tavernier.

In mentioning this gem we may say that it would be as well, to prevent future misunderstanding, that the property in it should be clearly ascertained. As it formed part of the booty of an English army, and was given up to the Sovereign of this country, it ought properly, we opine, to be regarded as a Crown jewel. Ever since its exhibition in 1851, however, it has been withdrawn from public gaze, and is manifestly treated as private property. Let us hope that at some future time the question may not arise whether it is or is not German property, and whether the English nation will not have to pay a large price to redeem from private hands this trophy of the British arms.

The concluding chapters on the pawning and robbing of jewels are full of interest. They might, of course, have been extended; indeed, it would require many such volumes to give even a list of the celebrated jewels which have been so treated. Gems are very portable, as well as very complete security for the loan of money; and not only needy men about town, but coroneted duchesses and crowned monarchs, have been known to have recourse to the convenient "uncle," diamonds in hand. We all know the story of the noble earl who took his wife's diamonds to pawn, and requested that false ones might be substituted. "She will never know the difference," said he. "Ah! my lord," replied the tradesman, "my lady has been beforehand with you. These are false." It is not, however, so well known that Richard III pawned the crown jewels to get the wherewithal to struggle against Richmond; or that Philip the Bold of Burgundy used often to pawn his plate. Henry VIII., too, was a great pawnner, and once "put up the spout" some of the great store of jewels which his prudent father left him, for 20,000 crowns. His tricksy wife, Anne Boleyn, too, not unfrequently went to her "uncle," and was always in debt until the headsman wiped off all scores on the block. Charles I. was an arrant pawnner. Latterly, however, monarchs have not been driven to such straits; at least, in an open manner.

The Picture History of England; in Eighty beautiful Engravings, accompanied by an Historical Summary, suited to the capacities of Youth. (London and New York: Cassell, Petter and Galpin, pp. 160.)—Such at least is the title of this volume, and although the engravings are scarcely of a quality to merit the very eulogistic adjective "beautiful," we may safely recommend it as a means of amusing children (who delight in nothing more than in a picture-book), and at the same time instilling into their minds a few important historical facts.

A House in the Suburbs; Socially and Architecturally Sketched. By THOMAS MORRIS. (London: all Booksellers, pp. 136.)—Mr. Morris is a practical architect; and in this volume (which is neither unamusing nor uninstructive) he strives to give an idea of what he considers the perfection of a comfortable house. Now, a house that a man has built for himself is, to some extent, the reflection of the man himself. In these days, when houses are manufactured like clothes ready-made, and a dwelling is, in general, but a making the best of a bad case, or an acquiescence in inconvenience, this is, of course, not so. The consequence is, that people are continually changing their homes, and that there is no distinctive national architecture in the land. When a people builds its own houses, or causes them to be built in accordance with its ideas and wants, domestic architecture takes the type of the national character; but what can be expected of a people where a speculating builder has only to run up a terrace of lath-and-plaster piggories, with a beershop at one end and a doctor's shop at the other (it pendants), and then sit down and wait for tenants? Mr. Morris's book has this merit, that his ideas are his own. His notion of a comfortable house seems a good one; and the opinions which he expresses upon social laws, and the principles to be considered in arranging the *res domi*, are often humorous, and generally sound.

On Organic Polarity: showing a Connection to exist between Organic Forces and ordinary Polar Forces. By H. F. BAXTER. (John Churchill, pp. 187.)—The contents of this important scientific treatise have already appeared in the transactions of various learned societies and certain scientific journals. With great modesty, considering his

scientific reputation, Mr. Baxter lays claim to the promulgation of no new ideas, but only to an attempt to apply some of the electrical discoveries of Professor Faraday to physiology. It is, in fact, a contribution, and an important one, to that investigation into what is probably the most intricate scientific problem of the day, which occupies the attention of philosophers all over the world, viz., the function of electricity or magnetism in the mysterious processes of creation.

Poor Rabb's Olminick for the Town o' Belfast; 1861. (Belfast: John Henderson, pp. 48.)—A comic almanack after the fashion of the celebrated *Pognor Olmanack*, written in the Belfast dialect, and full of jokes thoroughly appreciable by those who understand that provincial patois.

The Hand: its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as evincing Design. By Sir CHARLES BELL. (John Murray, pp. 260.)—This is the sixth edition of Sir Charles Bell's well-known "Bridgewater Treatise," and Mr. Murray puts it forward in a very handy and convenient form. Prefixed to the treatise is an account of Sir Charles's discoveries relating to the nervous system, and the edition has been carefully edited by Mr. Alexander Shaw, of the Middlesex Hospital.

The Magic of Science: a Manual of Easy and Instructive Experiments. By JAMES WYLDE. (London and Glasgow: R. Griffin and Co. pp. 356.)—A very happy and successful attempt to present science in an attractive and popular form. The experiments are clearly described, and the book plentifully supplied with illustrations.

Every-day Chemistry: a Familiar Explanation of the Chemical Principles connected with the Operations of Every day Life. By ALFRED SIBSON, F.C.S. (Routledge, pp. 247.)—Another useful little volume, full of scientific information, lucidly explained in terms that must be intelligible to all.

We have also received: *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XXIII. (Routledge)—*Medals of the British Army.* Part VI. (Groombridge and Sons.)—The Eighth Thousand of *England's Yeomen.* By Maria Louisa Charlesworth. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)—*Chamber's Social Science Tracts, embracing Subjects connected with Social, Political, and Sanitary Economy.* Edited by W. Chambers. (W. and R. Chambers.)—*Health in Nature: a Practical Treatise.* By a Convalescent. (Lewes: T. and J. B. Davey.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

F RASER'S begins the new year with a new tale by the author of "Digby Grand." It is entitled "Good for Nothing," and promises well at starting. The most noticeable article in the number is one "On the Propriety of Abolishing the Writing of Books," by Shirley. Saving some few exceptions, we are sadly afraid there is much truth in the startling proposition of the writer that all our modern literature is a gigantic plagiarism:

So the question recurs—why do books continue to be written? The public can get whatsoever it wishes—jest and earnest, malice and mirth, pathos and bathos, art and life—in books that are already written, and of which the copyright has expired. There is nothing new under the sun, and the Atlantic cable is only another face of the many-headed god who, ere Homer sang the wrath of Achil's, preserved the planets in the heavenly places. Old books are like old wine, they are none the worse for the keeping. Each gathers from the destroying years a delicate bouquet and an aromatic virtue which, when moist from the printing-press or the wine-press, neither has. Remove the dust, brush the cobwebs away tenderly, and gently draw the grape-stained cork—how the golden vintage-stream paints the carved silver of Cellini, and freights the fragrant air! Age is to them a crown of glory, and to them alone: for the smooth cheek of girlhood has ever been pleasanter, we own, to our unchastened hearts than the hoary hairs of wisdom. And there is one obvious particular in which old books outvie old wine; they don't get so confoundedly dear. A man with a moderate income does not probably finish a single dozen of claret of '22 during his ignoble career. To drink of the ashes of dead relations is said by Sir Thomas Browne to be a "passionate prodigality;" but a bottle of Johannisburg is even more costly. The hundred-yeared Optimist, rich with rosy memories of the victories and triumphs of conceit fathers, who have returned, one by one, to the dust, since it was first interred in its cellar, could only have been quaffed by emperors and proconsuls. But books become cheaper as they become old. The "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" will cost you less than the last poem of Mr. Martin Tupper. . . . There are some people who do not write books and reviews, who are yet neither blind nor deaf, and if they are once put on the scent, there is no saying where they may stop. And if the imposture should be exposed, is it not possible that the public may deem it wiser, as it is plainly cheaper, to go at once to the fountain head, and bathe in the pure well of English undefiled; to read Spenser, and Milton, and Butler, and Shakspeare, and Fielding, and Sterne, instead of Matthew Arnold, and Bulwer Lytton, and Lord Macaulay? To speak the truth, though we love "The Caxtons," we prefer "Tristram Shandy;" and if we did not happen to be peculiarly interested in the success of the deception, we should honestly recommend the original. We have always said, and continue to say, that Mr. Disraeli has not received justice at the hands of his adopted countrymen. Indeed, the most memorable incident in his career, as it appears to us, has been more bitterly criticised than any other. No one except a man of supreme audacity and perennial recklessness would have ventured to place upon the grave of our great captain the faded immortelles of French historian, who in his turn of course cribbed them from some earlier speaker or writer. In an age which to his impartial and historic mind must appear characteristically the age of plagiarism, he has won for himself, by a single daring stroke, an unrivalled pre-eminence—the title of the boldest, most consummate, and inventive of plagiarists. It was a great move—a splendid success. He might have puffed, as he knew very well, whole chapters from our standard classics, without any hope of detection. To ensure success he kidnapped a living author.

Of the articles in the *Westminster Review* that which is most likely to interest the general public is an essay on "Alcohol: what becomes of it in the living Body," written in a style which reminds us much of Mr. G. H. Lewes. It is founded on the researches and the valuable work of MM. Lallemand and Perrin, "Du Rôle de l'Alcool et des Anesthésiques dans l'Organisme, Recherches Expérimentales." The result of the argument is that the only condition under which alcohol

can be beneficially taken is when the food is not sufficient to supply the waste of the body. According to these physical inquirers, the continued use of alcohol, even in moderation, enervates, whilst water has a precisely contrary effect:

There is one evil which it is probable that the habitual use of any of the "arresters of metamorphosis" has a tendency to produce, but which seems especially liable to result from the regular use of alcoholic beverages: namely, the progressive degeneracy of the blood and of the tissues by the substitution of fatty matter for their normal constituents. This degeneration, as is now well known to pathologists, lies at the foundation of a large proportion of the diseases of advanced life; and though precise evidence that it is produced or even favoured by the moderate use of alcoholic liquors is yet wanting, yet there is so much that points in this direction in the results of observation and experiments, that a remote source of danger in such "moderation" is not vaguely but distinctly indicated. That the tissues and blood of drunkards, as well as of such as (like brewers' draymen) are always drinking yet never drunk, are ordinarily in a state of fatty degeneration, has now been fully established; and the explanation of this fact is made pretty obvious by the power which the presence of alcohol in the blood has been shown to possess of retarding the elimination of effete matters from the body,—fat being one of the forms through which the hydrocarbonaceous portions of those matters pass in the course of their removal. Now the recent French experimenters, as we have already mentioned, were struck by the fact, that this excess of fat made itself apparent in the blood after even a single large dose of alcohol; and their researches also give evidence of the unexpectedly long time during which alcohol, even when taken in very moderate quantity, remains in the current of the circulation. The blood of a man, therefore, who takes his pint of brandy wine, or his three or four pints of strong malt liquor per day, can scarcely ever be free from alcohol; and its continued presence must exert a prejudicial effect upon his general nutrition, which must far outweigh any benefit which the ingestion of that amount of alcohol (can possibly confer upon man in ordinary health, the real utility of alcohol (see in extraordinary cases) being limited to what may properly be termed its medicinal power, and this being exerted in small doses.

It is somewhat strange to find the *Dublin University Magazine* inaugurating 1861 with a warm laudation of the Volunteer Movement in an article entitled "A Great Country's Cheapest Defence." Considering the invidious position in which Ireland has been placed with regard to this movement, this was hardly to be expected; but as we approach the end of the article our wonder changes into admiration at finding it end with an energetic *plaidoyer* in favour of volunteers in Ireland:

That one portion of the Britis' Islands should be deemed unworthy a privilege freely accorded to all the rest, is a conclusion which nothing short of moral certainty should tempt any one seriously to affirm. Yet, whenever the subject is mooted among Englishmen, some such conclusion is commonly stated as a thing of course, in the shape of an allusion, jocular or scornful, to the pugnacious habits of Kilkenny cats. It is idle to dispute that Ireland is still, in some respects, an exceptional country, where landlord-shooting is not yet unknown, and faction fights have not wholly passed "into a dream of things that were." But surely, in this year of grace, there are at least a few bright spots amid the surrounding darkness, a few homes of peace and happy promise glimmering amid the ruin caused by centuries of barbarism, strife, and misrule. Is Irish loyalty reflected only in the columns of the *Nation*, or Irish patriotism embodied in the speeches of Archbishop Cullen and the Pope's Brigade? The only way to make men trustworthy is to show that you trust them, and the surest way of making Ireland loyal is to treat her as if you reckoned on her loyalty. Let her feel that England expects her to share the honour and the risk of defending both countries from foreign invasion, and there are few of her sons who will not readily and warmly answer to the call. To keep up any needless distinction between realms so long united under one Crown, is merely to strengthen the hands of the riotous and ill-affected few at the expense of the loyal and peaceful many. We Irish are a sensitive people, and the most loyal among us will not be the last to resent so sweeping an exclusion from privileges open to the mass of our fellow-subjects across the water. We will ask for better reasons than have yet been shown, why the same people whose blood has been shed like water in the maintenance of British arms throughout other parts of the world, should still be declared unworthy to aid in guarding their own hearths and homesteads from foreign delinquency. We may ask if Ireland is no better now than she was before the Union—that she was even twenty or thirty years ago. We can point to numbers of loyal men—Protestant and Roman Catholic—who would as soon think of turning their arms against each other as of joining in a plot to murder the Lord Lieutenant and blow up the castle. Have the Irish militia proved generally dangerous to the public peace, or peculiarly prone to quarrel among themselves? Do the bulk of educated Irishmen really desire nothing better than a reign of universal bigotry? Surely there is no lack of good men and true in Ireland, if only a fair effort be made to find them out. In our case it is useless to argue by the past alone during a period of continuous change. It will be wiser, as well as more generous, to draw a bill or two upon our future history. England is trusting somewhat to chance in her new mode of arming and building her ships of war. Let her consent to throw a little more bread upon the waters, in the shape of a small experiment at Irish volunteering. Begun with caution, and carried on with a just regard for all rival claims and feelings, such an experiment could hardly fail through in the long run. A beginning might be made with companies of artillery in those districts where the people have hitherto been more prosperous or less divided against each other. Power might be given the Lords Lieutenant to enrol only men of proven good character and peaceful habits. Protestants and Roman Catholics might be encouraged to serve together in the same ranks as readily as they often serve together in the ranks of her Majesty's regiments. The step is worth taking, and a failure will do the Government at least no harm.

With every disposition to think well of our Celtic brethren, our recollection of the remarkable result of the last Volunteer movement in Ireland is sufficiently strong to "give us pause" ere we recommend the adoption of this valuable scheme.

The *Art Journal* gives for its illustrations a spirited engraving of James Drummond's picture of "War," from the royal collection, and a skilful rendering, by E. Goodall, of Turner's celebrated picture of "Caligula's Palace," in the National Gallery. In lieu of a sculpture piece, there is a third pictorial engraving, of "The Friends," by Sir E. Landseer. The literary contents are as varied and as interesting as usual.

The *Medical Critic and Psychological Journal* is an old friend with a new face. Hitherto the *Psychological Journal* only, and then, as

now, edited by Dr. Forbes Winslow, this valuable organ still remains devoted to the spread of the science of mental pathology, whilst at the same time it enlarges its plan by the admission of articles more according with the general journalistic type. In its opening article, dealing with the great tobacco controversy, the *Medical Critic* prefers the middle course, and whilst it denounces the use of tobacco in excess, permits it in moderation. In an article entitled "The Marvellous," the spiritualists are severely but somewhat flippantly treated. Indisposed as we are to be credulous, and gravely as we doubt the good faith of many whose names are very conspicuous in connection with this mystery, we must protest against the assumption that the mechanical contrivances described in *Once a Week*, and depicted in *Punch*, are sufficient to dispose of all the evidence which has appeared upon the subject.

Archives of Medicine, edited by Lionel S. Beale, F.R.S., is full of those practical observations and chemical researches connected with the investigation and treatment of disease which have already raised it to such credit with the profession. As a purely technical periodical,

this begins to take very high rank. The illustrations which accompany each number are exceedingly well executed.

The Journal of Mental Science, edited by John Charles Bucknill, is filled with matter relating to mental pathology and the treatment of the insane. Perhaps the most interesting paper in the number is Dr. Sutherland's Croonian Lecture "On Pathology, Morbid Anatomy, and Treatment of Insanity."

Recreative Science continues to be remarkable for the agreeable manner with which it treats scientific subjects in a sound but popular style. There is an article on "How to Use the Thermometer," by the celebrated scientific observer, Mr. E. J. Lowe, which all who possess a thermometer will do well to peruse. There is an able anti-Darwinian article by Mr. Shirley Hibberd.

The Phytologist is full of matter interesting to botanists.

We have also received: *The Life-Boat; or, Journal of the National Life-Boat Institution*.—*The Lamp*.—*The Ladies' Companion*.—*Le Follet*.—*The Englishwoman's Journal*.—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys*.—*The New Quarterly Review*.—*The National Magazine*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

A Pictorial Hand-book of Modern Geography, on a Popular Plan, compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, and completed to the present time; with numerous Tables and a General Index. By HENRY G. BOHN, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.S.L., F.H.S., Hon. Member of the Institute of Geneva. Illustrated by 150 Engravings on Wood, and 51 accurate Maps, Engraved on Steel. London: Henry G. Bohn. 1861. pp. 529.

MR. BOHN has rendered good service to the general reader, as well as to the cause of education, by publishing this carefully compiled volume. The task which he undertook was an exceedingly difficult one; and we do him no more than justice when we say that he has performed it very skilfully. The fifty-one steel engraved maps alone are sufficient by their beautifully clear typography and correctness to make the volume which contains them a valuable one.

It cannot be denied too that, in the present state of the political world, the conscientious compiler of a geographical treatise has some unusual difficulties to contend with. What is he to write of Italy? To whom is he to ascribe the ownership of Gaeta? Is Venetia in name as well as in fact to form part of Italy? and is Italy herself to be united under a monarchy or a federation? How is the Pope to be disposed of? Such riddles as these are perplexing to the geographer; and as they can be only solved by old Father Time, all considerations respecting them must be more or less unsatisfactory. This book bears the date of 1861; but since it went through the press the position of the great American Union seems about to undergo a vast change. Such difficulties as these will doubtless exist until the earth enjoys a millennium of peace and brotherhood. But, though the greatest, these are by no means the only ones which the geographical writer has to deal with. Mr. Bohn wishes, for instance, to inform his readers of the breadth of the Falls of Niagara. He cannot quit his snug *sanctum* in York-street, and go and measure them himself. He naturally, therefore, tries to avail himself of the aid of those writers who are reputed to be the best authorities on this topic. These said authorities, however, sadly bring to the mind of any one who consults them the truth of the proverb that two of a trade never agree. One writer declares the breadth of the American fall to be 1000 feet, and that of the Canadian 1800. One, again, enlarges the former fall to 1140 feet and the latter to 2100; while another contracts their dimensions to 350 and 600 feet. The list of such variations might be greatly enlarged; but those we have given suffice to show the difficulty which exists in obtaining genuine information on such geographical points.

The following brief extract from Mr. Bohn's preface affords another example of a somewhat similar difficulty:

DIFFERENT STATEMENTS OF THE POPULATION OF VALPARAISO.—Clyde, published in 1850, gives 10,000; Ewing and Mangnall, 15,000; Cornwell, 20,000; Milner, 25,000; Sullivan, Goldsmith, and E. Hughes, 30,000; Stewart and Jos. Guy, 40,000; Maunder, W. Hughes, and Johns, 50,000; Anderson and Bohn, 72,000; Keith Johnston, 75,000.

Again, as regards the population of Lima; Clyde, in following Stewart, gives 100,000 inhabitants; Goldsmith, as revised by E. Hughes, 45,000 (following, it would appear, the old edition of Johnston's Gazetteer); Maunder, just re-edited by Wm. Hughes, 54,000; Johns, 54,098 (following Malte Brun); Sullivan and Milner, 55,000; Ewing and Hartley, 60,000; Cornwell, Jos. Guy, Pinnock, Anderson, Mangnall, Butler, Staunton, Keith Johnston, and many others, 70,000; which number, on the authority of local information, I have adopted.

Some typographical errors must necessarily exist in a work of this kind; but, so far as we have been able to discover, they are few and far between in this volume. One we may indicate, viz. that Carlow is four miles S.W. of Dublin (p. 137).

A Treatise on the Science of Music, explaining its Principles in a Manner suitable to the Purposes of General Education. By an Amateur. (John W. Parker and Son. pp. 144.)—A well-written

compendious treatise upon music, fit to put into the hands of a young student to indoctrinate him into the elements of the science. It is notorious that there are many excellent practical musicians even who do not understand the principles on which the constituent sounds of any piece of music and the successions and combinations of those sounds depend. To these also the little treatise before us may be recommended.

Euclid arranged for Examinations; or, the Geometrical Copy-book: being an Attempt, by means of a new Arrangement of the Figures and Demonstrations, to simplify and fix in the memory the Propositions of Euclid, and to impart the habit of Writing them out Logically and Rapidly, for Examinations, in the Abbreviated and Symbolical Form adopted in the Universities and Public Schools. By A. K. ISBISTER, M.A. (Longman and Co. 1860).—Mr. Isbister's long-winded title promises much more than its writer performs. We see nothing in these geometrical copybooks which will afford the young learner a royal road to the knowledge of Euclid. We may remark, too, that "the abbreviated and symbolical form" of writing out Euclid is, by no means a favourite one in the greatest of our mathematical Universities, Cambridge, and for the very sound reason, that a beginner in mathematics is almost sure, by following this method, to confuse geometrical symbols with algebraical.

Poetical Reading Book: with Aids for Grammatical Analysis, Paraphrase, and Criticism. By J. D. MORELL, A.M., LL.D., and W. IHNE, Ph.D. (Edinburgh: James Gordon. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1860. pp. 239).—Dr. Morell's educational works, by their simplicity and originality, have already earned for him a considerable reputation, which will neither be increased nor diminished by the publication of the volume before us. It differs, so far as we can perceive, only from similar works by the lengthiness of the poetical extracts which it contains. We have a play of Shakespeare; the first book of Cowper's "Task"; two books of the "Paradise Lost"; the "Prisoner of Chillon"; the "Deserted Village"; and Scott's "Field of Waterloo"—which latter piece has, for the nonce, got into better company than (poetically) it deserves. Dr. Morell's preface to this little volume will repay perusal; and the notes, though neither very profound nor original, will be serviceable to junior students.

MR. SAUL is retiring from the secretaryship of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, after upwards of twelve years' successful exertions. Many of the governors and friends of the institution are anxious to manifest their appreciation of Mr. Saul's labours by presenting him with a testimonial on his retiring. A meeting to promote this object was held at the London Tavern on Friday last, when a large committee of influential gentlemen was formed. Mr. George Moore, the treasurer of the institution, was appointed treasurer, and Mr. George Hewitt honorary secretary. Mr. Saul is, we believe, a Manchester man, and prior to his connection with the Commercial Travellers' Schools was for some years one of the secretaries of the League.

The examination for the Goddard Scholarship at Winchester College ended on Saturday, Dec. 15. It was awarded to W. Moore, Scholar. The examiners were the Rev. G. Rawlinson, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and Bampton Lecturer; and Mr. J. E. White, B.C.L. and M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. Mr. Duncan's annual prizes for mathematics were adjudged at the same time—the senior to A. D. Tyssen, Scholar.

A liberal but anonymous benefactor having sent the Bishop of Salisbury a very handsome donation, sufficiently large for the purpose, his Lordship has purchased a commodious and suitable house in the Close, Salisbury, to convert it into a theological college for training candidates for holy orders. The Bishop has requested the Rev. Edward Paroissien Eddrup, M.A., formerly curate of Gillingham, in the county of Dorset, and lately curate of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, London, to undertake the important duties connected with the institution. He is to reside in the house, and instruct those pupils who place themselves under his care. The students are for the present to live in lodgings to be approved of by

Mr. Eddrup. Persons who have passed the final examination at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, and King's Colleges, and any gentlemen in deacon's orders, are at liberty to avail themselves of the advantages offered them in preparing themselves for holy orders by a course of religious training and theological study. The first term is to commence this month.

The *Journal of the Society of Arts* calls the attention of secretaries of institutions and local boards to par. 5 of the Programme of Examinations for 1861, as follows:—"5. A detailed list of the chairman, secretary, and other members of each local board, giving not only their names but their addresses and designations, should be submitted to the Council of the Society of Arts before the 1st of January 1861. In some cases the local educational boards comprise such large districts, that for the convenience of the candidates, branch local boards have to be formed within the districts. Wherever this is the case, the names and addresses of the members, both of the district board and of its branch boards, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Society of Arts. All changes in the composition of the various boards now in existence, or to be formed hereafter, should be immediately notified to the Society of Arts."

On Monday evening an interesting meeting composed of blind persons and their friends was held at the Pear-street Schools, Stratton-ground, Westminster. Mr. T. Gurney presided. After the company had partaken of a plentiful service of tea and cake, the chairman expressed his great pleasure at being there; but he would not, he said, detain them by making any speech. He then introduced Mr. Potter, the honorary secretary, who stated that the society had been formed for the purpose of enabling persons afflicted with blindness to do something in the way of procuring a livelihood. Another object of the society was the mutual improvement of its members by reading books in raised letters, &c. He was glad to say that a lady who took great interest in the blind had sent a number of books for the use of the members of the society. Capt. Bolton then came forward, and, having made some observations breathing the kindest spirit for those afflicted with blindness, presented to the society the four Gospels in raised letters. This gift was received with many tokens of gratitude. Mr. Bayliss, a blind man, said he felt it was possible for the blind to be too much cared for. Having thanked the patrons of the society for their kind efforts in its behalf, he urged upon his blind brethren and sisters the necessity of being honest, sober, and industrious. He then referred to the Provident Society, and hoped that it would be supported. The hymn, beginning "Rise and hail the sacred morn," was then sung with fine effect by blind persons alone, after which Mr. Dean, a blind man, and Mr. Barfield, delivered appropriate addresses. Some other hymns were then sung, and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Gurney for presiding, and to Mr. Potter for the use of the room.

Cambridge.—On Monday last, the Prince Consort visited Cambridge, preliminary to the arrival of the Prince of Wales in that University, and to inspect Madingley Hall, and the preparations making thereto for the reception of his Royal Highness. The Prince visited the Master of Trinity College, and the apartment in the Lodge which it is understood will be made use of by the Prince of Wales during his residence at the University. The name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been entered upon the board of Trinity College, contrary to the expectation of those who expected that the Heir Apparent would join the college presided over by the Vice-Chancellor.

Candidates for the Hulsean Prize must be members of the University under the degree or standing of Masters of Arts. The trustees have given notice that a premium of about 80*l.* will this year be given for the best dissertation on the following subject: "The mutual influence of Christian doctrine and the School of Alexandria." The dissertations are to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 20th of October 1861, with some motto prefixed, and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto outside, and having the candidate's name and college written within. The author of the essay best approved is to print it at his own expense, and is not to be a second time a candidate for the prem...m.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Fire will melt as well as burn. The untoward event in Long-acre a short time since has produced a strong feeling of sympathy for Mr. Hullah. By the conflagration, St. Martin's Hall was nearly a ruin, and Mr. Hullah prostrated, having suffered the loss of all things. If a touchstone were needed to try the value of professed friendships, a calamity of this kind must be a sufficient one, and it is to be hoped, from the various schemes propounded by intelligent and influential parties, that Mr. Hullah will soon be on his legs again. Independently of a projected concert on a large scale, several minor ones have been suggested. One of these was given on Monday evening under the direction of Mr. Henken, a gentleman who, it may be conjectured, has a very large army of choralists, seeing that "the members of the first division" required the entire area of St. James's orchestra. Scattered about the programme were a few pieces of really good music as a set-off to much of questionable merit. In several instances the chorus-singing rose to the height of general approval. Miss Fanny Huddart won an encore in the Morning Prayer from "Eli." Among the other soloists Miss Mina Poole sustained a prominent position. This young lady braved the elaborate air from "Creation," "With verdure clad." In something of less portent Miss Poole might have achieved a more decided triumph. Another young lady—Miss Eleanor Wilkinson—possessing an organ of large volume, sang the beautiful aria from Handel's "Theodora," "Angels ever bright and fair," and would have gained considerable éclat but for a paltry and unmeaning *routade*, evidently pencilled by some Gothic hand. Be it remembered

that Handel never left his work for other people to mend—nay, mark. Mr. Mattheson sang the recit. and air from Handel's forgotten opera, "Sosarme," to the adapted words "Lord, remember David." The vocalist, however, but faintly elucidated the beauties that lurk in every bar of this enchanting melody. In addition to the songs, glee, and choruses which formed the staple materials of the evening's entertainment, Master Drew Dean played a solo on Curtis's silver cylinder flute. This agreeable relief served to place the youthful artist in a very favourable point of light. He was encored with much acclaim; but, instead of repeating his operations on the silver cylinder, he sat down to the piano, and performed a solo on that instrument with extraordinary freedom of finger and fancy. Although the efforts of Mr. Henken's branch of the "Hullah Testimonial Committee" are entitled to the warmest eulogy, it is to be feared that Monday's meeting will add little, if anything, to the treasurer's account in hand.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Egyptian Hall. Glee and Madrigal Union. 8.
	Myddleton Hall. Grand Concert of Sacred Music. 7 <i>s.</i>
TUES.	Freemasons' Hall. Mr. Genge's Annual Concert. 8.
WED.	St. James's Hall. Mr. Howard Glover's Monster Concert. 1.
FRID.	Exeter Hall. Sacred Harmonic Society. 8.
SAT.	Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.

NEW MUSIC.

Romance pour Piano. Par E. SILAS. (Ashdown and Parry.)—An adagio of merit. Some of the inner passages exhibit the constructive skill of a highly talented musician.

Tarantella pour Piano. Par E. SILAS. (Ashdown and Parry.)—Full of whim and gaiety. The prevailing key is B flat minor, but the two closing pages are in the relative major. A moderately accomplished performer is required to do it justice, but the amateur who is willing to bestow a little industry upon it will find a good return.

Impromptu, à la Mazurka, pour Piano. Par E. SILAS. (Ashdown and Parry.)—Music of a syncopated nature must performe be brilliant, sweet, and impressive, when well written. The sheets of this impromptu that have the largest share of our admiration are those which partake most of these entertaining qualities.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE correspondent of a daily paper says that some differences are spoken of between Mme. Penco and the director of the Italian Opera, Paris. The lady, whose salary is at present 10,000*f.* per month, amounting to 70,000*f.* for the season, demands, it is said, an augmentation of 20,000*f.* Ninety thousand francs is a large estimate, many will think, for seven months' service. But the general scale of salaries to Italian singers is extravagantly high. Mme. Alboni receives for the season 72,000*f.*, and M. Mario 15,000*f.* per month. The wonder is that, while singers insist upon such rates of payment, the Italian opera can be kept open at all. The system must eventually, however, work its own cure. These overpaid ladies and gentlemen should take a hint from the fate of their royal countryman, now at Gaeta. Had Francis II. listened to the advice of his real friends, he would not have been where he now is, and revolutions may reach opera houses as well as thrones.

The impersonation by Madame Ristori of Schiller's "Maria Stuart" is announced as having been a complete triumph in St. Petersburg. Critics who spoke rather coldly of the great Italian actress before, now accord to her position equal, if not superior, to that of her late rival, Madame Rachel—a position which the Russians (always great admirers of Rachel) had not hitherto conceded to her.

Galignani says, that the writer of the extraordinary novel of "Fanny," which has occasioned so much controversy in Parisian society, is said to be engaged upon a comedy for the Français, under the title of "L'Argent"—not, we trust, a translation or imitation of Sir B. Lytton's comedy, "Money." M. Ponsard has also written a comedy in five acts for the Français. Its title is "Précepte et Exemple." M. Amédée Rolland has also a comedy ready for the theatre, but not yet presented; it has not yet been baptised. A comedy entitled "Les Capitulations de Conscience," by M. E. Capendu, mentioned some months ago, has been revived at the Odéon, but with a change of name. It is now called "Les Frélons."

The *Moniteur* has published a plan of the site of the new opera-house, which differs from all those yet issued, together with a notice that the work is thrown open to public competition. The lyric theatre is to stand in the midst of a large space, and will have no building within 60 feet of any portion of it. Its façade will be in view of the Boulevard, and at not more than 50 or 60 yards distance. The theatre is to contain from 1800 to 2000 persons; the length from the back of the boxes to the proscenium to be about 60 feet. The stage is to be capable of holding about 400 persons, its width 45 feet, and its depth 104. The total length of the building—which is to include not only the theatre but all its accessories—is to be 490 feet by 228. The grand hotel of the opera is to be built between the new theatre and the Boulevard; it will cover about 8000 square yards of ground, and contain 600 bedrooms, besides saloons, dining-rooms, and every other feature of an hotel. A similar building is now nearly completed, as regards the shell of the construction, on the Boulevard de Sébastopol. This latter is to be called the Grand Hôtel du Commerce, and the two will be formidable rivals to the Hôtel du Louvre.

Mr. Mitchell has entered into an engagement with Dr. Mark (of the Royal College of Music, Manchester), for the first appearance in London of his band of Little Men, forty in number, selected from the students of the college—an institution originated by Dr. Mark, for the purpose of affording an efficient musical and general education to boys in the poorer or middle classes of society throughout the kingdom.

At the Italian Opera in Berlin, the leading *artistes* are said to be natives of every country save Italy.

M. Berlioz is understood to be engaged in an opera in one act. We hear nothing, says Galignani, of the "Siege of Troy," by this composer, much and favourably spoken of some time ago. What has become of it?

ART AND ARTISTS.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

TWO MONTHS AGO, on its re-opening after the autumnal recess, we gave a detailed account of additions made during previous months to this youngest of our National Collections. Half-a-dozen more portraits—two of them donations—have since been added to the national store; and, which was no light task, exhibiting-space has ingeniously been made for them upon the walls of the gallery's present cramped home. They are all of a high degree of interest biographically, and of value to the student of English history and literature. All are of fair, and even sufficient, merit as works of art. Hilliard's miniature of Queen Elizabeth, purchased in July, which when we last wrote was waiting for its frame, is also now exposed to view. A very precious, very faded little bit of authentic history and art is that old playing-card, on the back of which the skilful limner painted his minute effigy of the Virgin Queen "*atatis sue 38*"—in the majestic prime of her intellectual powers and of her queenly comeliness of person. The hues of life have wholly fled from the face. The outline is recognisable simply by a few intelligent black strokes and dots. The elaborately-made-out dress and *coiffure* adorned with gold and roses has been more fortunate. Many of the delicate tints, laid on with so nice and discriminating a touch, and thrown up by the bright blue background, remain to reward a close scrutiny. Very lovely painting it all is. The carved wooden frame, a copy of an old example, is by no means a happy setting for so delicate a gem. Stiff and mechanical as all such copies must be, it is also discordant with that which it encircles. The true foil would have been a genuine old frame of the period, of metal gilt relieved by jewels (or paste), such as by half a day's search in London would have picked up for a moderate sum.

The full-length of Pope by Jervas, which now hangs on the staircase, is historical in every sense. It once belonged to Watson Taylor, after that to Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff; and has been engraved (omitting the background accessories) by Robinson. One understands, in looking at this picture, why Pope lauded Jervas to the skies. He had done the poet good and loyal service; had handed his likeness down to posterity in at once a characteristic yet flattering point of view. He could hardly have wished for a more favourable presentation of himself. The painting of the face is really admirable; careful, honest, intelligent. Each characteristic feature—the beautifully-marked brow, arched eyebrows, dark searching eyes, the long delicately-cut nose, well-made mouth, and resolute chin—are made out with veracity and sympathy, and must have cost thought and pains. The poet is sitting in a carefully-composed yet not constrained attitude; in a quasi-inspired musing mood. The right arm, which he leans on the library table, supports the thoughtful head, which is bent forward; the other hand lies outstretched on one elbow of the big red chair; the knees are crossed; the poet's dress is of brown neutral tint, which partly disfigures without falsifying the spare crooked form. The little man with the marked dark eyebrows and eyes, is not unconscious of what a great man it is who is sitting negligently in his study to have his portrait taken, nor of the importance of the occasion; has put on his best looks and his best dress—the aspect of poet and fine gentleman in one. Yet we cannot call the picture an affected one. The painting of the hands, the lace, &c., is flimsy as compared with that of the face. But how advantageous does the whole compare with that crude raw thing of poet Wordsworth, opposite. It represents in fact an obsolete style of painting, imperfect it may be, but quiet, honest, and, in one sense, modest. The lady in the background reaching down a book, which some declare to be Martha Blount, some to be Mrs. Rackett, the poet's sister, is at best but a rather vague personage, in a brown silk dress cut low in the back, and showing bare substantial arms, her head turned towards us to be seen of men; a very thin brown kind of reminiscence of certain well-known Titianesque female figures similarly employed about easels and the like: not a success, Mr. Jervas! The bronze bust of Homer, on a high pedestal, is valuable as indicating the period of our poet's life which the portrait records.

Next in value to the Jervas portrait is Kneller's of Sir Christopher Wren, also a carefully-painted, and, for the master, an excellent one; already familiar to the public through the print of it in Allan Cunningham's "Lives." Dated 1711, it bears too another inscription posterior to the architect's death. Sir Christopher is by no means represented in the workaday trim in which he was doubtless wont to go about superintending the translation of his grandiose designs into solid stone, but in a court-suit—brown velvet coat laced with gold, a sword at his side, immense brown flowing wig on his head—a perfect jungle of wig; which, however, the bold, proud face carries off well. Despite the eternal Kneller simper, there is no mistaking the decisive individual character of that face. A somewhat sarcastic and overbearing look it has—not, perhaps, promising agreeable companionship, nor much toleration for men and things wherewith the owner does not sympathise. Though the architect be low of stature, a fact which, even by seating him, cannot be concealed, that long face of his is an imposing one, with its prominent, decided features, long arched dark eyebrows, long peculiar eyes, big aquiline nose, firm-set mouth, and resolute chin. The long taper fleshy hands are not Wren's at all—were evidently painted from a female model, and for effect. One of them rests on a ground-plan of St. Paul's

which a book lettered "Euclid" (*sic*) keeps from falling; the other on the architect's hip—an elegant attitude, greatly in vogue with Kneller and his contemporaries. How much effort those elaborately demonstrative hands cost the painter, how he piqued himself on that bit of "invention!"—and how worthless it all is now!

A good and interesting picture again, though brown and poor in colour, is this in the oval by Sylvester Brownover (engraved by Vanderbank), of another and greater luminary of the "Augustan age:" John Locke, for once in a wig, brown and flowing. These brown, flowing wigs, however, of William and Queen Anne's era, though they do remind one of an ivy-bush, have not the fatal levelling effect that belongs to the powdered bobtails by which they were superseded. Above all, Locke, like Wren, was born before the smug, round-faced generations came in. And so, despite the ivy-bush, it is an unmistakably individual face, this long rocky one, with the large aquiline nose and large features generally; a mild and slightly melancholy face, worn by life and logic into numberless lines and thought-wrinkles. Close-shaven it is of course, like most faces in those days: wigs being mimical to beards. Drapery and accessories in this picture are brown and vague; but the painting of the face is discriminating and refined, the drawing intelligent and good.

In the anonymous "Head" of John Owen, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford under the Cromwell régime, we have, escaping from the close black skull cap, the natural, brown, flowing locks, of which the subsequent portentous wigs are the imitations. It is an intelligent, familiar, almost modern-looking face, and painted in an earnest, vigorous style by its anonymous artist. Of Sir Dudley and Lady Carleton, afterwards Lord and Lady Dorchester—notable and stirring courtiers in Charles II.'s reign; addicted, too, to the arts—Mr. Felix Slade has presented portraits. They are by Cornelius Jansen, the able Fleming, one of a numerous band of able Flemish painters who divided English patronage before Vandyke came to engross it all. They are good honest pieces of painter-craft, as well as characteristic and striking portraits; elaborately faithful also in detail to the interesting costume of the period—the deep falling lace collar, black habit, long pointed moustache, pointed trim beard of the gentleman; the deep ruff, the elaborate gold and pearl embroidery of the lady's black dress, with its slashed sleeves. Well-conditioned gentlefolks they both are. My lord is fresh-complexioned and comely of feature, forehead high, eyes prominent, proud and un-inspired. My lady's is an expressive though not beautiful face. The features are blunt and almost Dutch, the eyes dark hazel and full, hair worn off her forehead—a severe test for a face not faultless. Pity, by the way, that the donor of these pictures was not content with regilding the appropriate old carved frames, but—thinking to make his present perfect—handed over the portraits themselves to the discretion of the restorer, who has re-lined and cleaned them, to the entire destruction of some things in them, and addition of others. The hues of the lady's face, as always happens in such cases, have waned livid and ghastly under the process.

OUR CONTEMPORARY, the *Athenaeum*, last week told the world, as a piece of novel information, that the Council of the Art-Union of London "has offered a premium of 100 guineas for a series of designs, in outline, or slightly shaded, illustrative of Mr. Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King.'" If satisfactory, these will be engraved for distribution. They have also offered seventy guineas for a group or statuette in plaster, representing some subject in English history; and thirty guineas for the second best work." Yes! and if our memory do not deceive us, a pretty extensive series of competing designs after the "Idylls" were exhibited by the Art-Union in August last, noticed by us at the time; and subsequently a premium was awarded. Some competing models also for the sculpture premium were at the same time exhibited, and none found worthy of seventy guineas. Our contemporary has been misled by the Report of the Art Union of London, prepared for the annual meeting in that month, and the gist of which appeared in the newspapers of that date. Not published in *extenso* till August, it only reached our table the other week in company with the lately-issued engraving from Turner's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." Our contemporary proceeds to give further equally fresh information from the same source.

In an able retrospect of the past (architectural) year, the *Building News* thus states the present position of the design for the new Foreign Office, referring to Lord Palmerston's absurd display of caprice in a tone of protest which is no more than due to that singular proceeding: "The new Government Offices have undergone a new mutation altogether. In place of the joint design, prepared by Mr. Scott, the prize-holder of the Foreign Office competition, and Mr. Digby Wyatt, of the East India Company, an entire separation of the Indian from the Foreign Secretary's Office has been determined on; and the former has already been housed in one half of the new Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Scott, meantime, has failed to overcome my Lord Palmerston's aversion to a Gothic Foreign Office, and has, we understand, prepared an Italian (Palladian?) design. We much regret that, if Mr. Scott is to be the architect of this important structure, a gentleman occupying so high a position in Europe as a professor of Pointed architecture should, by what we conceive to be a Government blunder, be compelled to build in a style foreign to his own predilections and training as an architect. It is impossible to preclude a successful result to a great public work thus inaugurated, by what we can only regard as an act of ministerial incapacity." We entirely agree with our esteemed contemporary.

On Thursday, 10th January, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell a small collection of drawings by the old masters, pictures (some English), and framed prints, the property of Mr. Frederick Sargent.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Dec. 19, 1860 ; L. Horner, Esq., Pres., in the chair. The following communications were read :—1. "On the Geological Structure of the South-west Highlands of Scotland." By T. F. Jamieson, Esq. Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S. In this paper the author attempts to throw light on the relations of those rocks which figure in geological maps as the mica-schist, clay-slate, the chlorite-slates, and the quartz rock of the South-western Highlands, which range N.E. through the middle of Scotland, forming an important feature in the geology of that country. An examination of these rocks, as displayed in Bute and Argyleshire, has led Mr. Jamieson to believe that, from the quartz rock of Jura to the border of the Old Red Sandstone, there is a conformable series of strata, which, although closely linked together, may be classed into three distinct groups, namely, 1st, a set of lower grits (or quartz-rock), many thousand feet thick ; 2ndly, a great mass of thin-bedded slates, 2000 feet or more thick ; and 3rdly, a set of upper grits, with intercalated seams of slate of equal thickness. Beds of limestone occur here and there sparingly in all the three divisions; the thickest being deep down in the lower grits. All the limestones are thickest towards the west. The siliceous grits also appear to be freer from an admixture of green materials towards the west. All the members of the series (namely, the upper grits, slates, and lower grits) have a persistent S.W.-N.E. strike, sometimes in Bute approaching to due N. and S. They are conformable, and graduate one into another in such a way as to show that they belong to one continuous succession of deposits. The materials of which they have been formed seem to have been derived from very similar sources. The upper and the lower grits are very similar in composition, being made up of water-worn grains of quartz, many of which are of a peculiar semi-transparent bluish tint. The rocks of the district have been thrown into a great undulation, with an anticlinal axis extending from the north of Cantyre through Cowal by the head of Loch Riddon to Loch Eck (and probably by the head of Loch Lomond on to the valley of the Tay, at Aberfeldy), and with a synclinal trough lying near the parallel of Loch Swen. The anticlinal fold is well seen in the hill called Ben-y-happel, near the Tighnabruich quay in the Kyles of Bute. Southward of this ridge, which is composed of the lower grits or quartzite, the thin-bedded greenish slates and the upper grits succeed conformably; and the latter are separated by a trap-dyke from the Old Red Sandstone of Rothsay. This section the author described in detail; also the corresponding section to the north of the anticlinal axis, towards Loch Fyne, and along the west shore of Loch Fyne. The lower grits extend as far as Loch Gilp, and are then succeeded by the green slates and the upper grits, which, falling in the synclinal trough, are repeated through Knapdale towards Jura Sound, where the green slates again form the surface along the eastern coast of Jura, lying on the quartzite or grits of that island. Throughout the synclinal trough and the neighbouring district (that is, from Loch Fyne to Jura Sound) the grits and slates are intimately mixed, with numerous intercalated beds of greenstone, some being of great thickness. Mr. Jamieson pointed out that this feature of the district has hitherto in great part been misunderstood, and that Macculloch was in error when he denominated these rocks "chlorite schist." The probable relationship of the rocks of the Islands of Shuna, Luing, and Scarba to those of Jura and Bute were then dwelt upon; the greenstones of Knapdale, &c., and their relation to the sedimentary rocks, were described in detail; and the limestones of the district briefly noticed. As no fossils have hitherto been found, palaeontological evidence of the age of these rocks is wanting; but the author, regarding their general resemblance to the quartz-rocks, limestones, and mica-schists of Sutherlandshire, thinks them to be of the same date as those rocks of the North-west Highlands. 2. "On the position of the beds of the Old Red Sandstone in the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, Scotland." By the Rev. Hugh Mitchell. Communicated by the Secretary. In Forfar and Kincardineshire, south of the Grampians, the Old Red Sandstone is developed in the following series, with local modifications :—1st (at top), conglomerate ; 2nd, grey flagstone with intercalated sandstone (about 40 feet thick at Cauterland Den, 120 feet at Carmylie); 3rd, gritty ferruginous sandstone, with occasional thin layers of purplish flagstone. Of the last, 120 feet are seen at Cauterland Den ; it occurs also at Ferry Den, &c. The flagstone of this third or lowest member of the group yields Ripple-marks, Rain-prints, Worm-markings, and Crustacean tracks (of several kinds, large and small). *Parka decipiens* has been found in the lowest grits ; and *Cephalaspis* in the sandstone at Brechin, immediately under the grey flagstones. In the second member, namely the grey flags, Fish-remains have of late been found more or less abundantly throughout the district, together with Crustacean fossils. *Cephalaspis Lyelli*, *Ichthyodorulites*, Acanthodian fishes, *Pterygotus Eurypterus*, *Kampecaris Forfariensis*, *Syllourus Forviensis*, *Parka decipiens*, and vegetable remains, are the most characteristic fossils. The author pointed out that some few genera of Fish and Crustaceans were present both in this zone and in the Upper Silurian formation, and that still fewer links existed to connect the fauna of the Forfarshire flags with the Old Red Sandstone north of the Grampians, with which it appears to have, in this respect, almost as little relation as with the Carboniferous system. With the Old Red of Herefordshire these flags appear to have some few fossils in common ; but of about twenty species found in Forfarshire, only about four could be quoted from Herefordshire. In conclusion, the author noticed the vast vertical development of the whole series, and its great geographical extent ; and particularly dwelt upon the distinctness of the fauna of the flagstones of Forfarshire, as giving good grounds for the treatment of the Old Red fauna, as peculiar to a separate geological period, both as distinct from the Silurian System, and in some degree as divisible into two or more members of one group :—three members, if the upper or Holotypius-beds of Moray, Perth, and Fife, the middle or Fish-beds of Cromarty and Caithness, and the lowest or Forfarshire beds be counted separately ; but two, if we regard some of the Old Red beds north of the Grampians as equivalent in time to those on the south.

CHEMICAL.—Dec. 20 ; Prof. Brodie, Pres., in the chair. Rev. W. Bowditch and Dr. L. Thudichum were elected Fellows. Mr. J. H. Sims read a paper "On the Laws of Gas Absorption." He showed that the readily-condensable gases, sulphurous acid and ammonia, did not obey Dalton and Henry's law, save at somewhat elevated temperatures. Dr. Bence Jones read a paper "On Sugar in Urine." He confirmed Brücke's statement as to the habitual presence of small quantities of sugar in the healthy secretion. Dr. Oppenheim read papers "On the Separation of Tellurium from Selenium and Sulphur," and "On Nitro-prusside of Sodium as a Reagent."

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Nov. 28th, the first meeting of the session ; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., Vice-Pres., in the chair : who reported the election of twenty-five new associates, making a total of accessions during the year of sixty members. The chairman congratulated the society on the successful results of the congress held at Shrewsbury, and reported subscriptions and donations of considerable amount, varying from two to twenty guineas, in aid of the publication of the *Collectanea Archaeologica*, in addition to the established quarterly journal, which now consists of sixteen volumes. Numerous presents of books, photographs, &c., were laid upon the table, received from the Royal Society, the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Edinburgh, the Smithsonian Institution, Royal Dublin Society, Somersetshire Archaeological Society, Canadian Institute, &c. &c. Mr. T. Wright reported the progress of excavations making at Wroxeter, and produced various coins of Constantine and other Roman emperors, there discovered ; also a bronze ornament, enamelled, of a circular form ; a portion of mortar, bearing the impress of a leaf of oak, with nut-galls, &c. Mr. Christopher, through the Rev. Mr. Ridgway, forwarded notes on a remarkably fine brass at Lübeck (a photograph of which was presented by Mr. R.) of two bishops, of the date of 1317 and 1350.² The execution is of the finest description, and most elaborate in detail. Dr. Kendrick exhibited a bronze tap of the sixteenth century, the handle of which represented a cock, and the mouth of the pipe a dolphin, and the larger portion of a two-handled vessel, a wassail cup, recently found at Warrington. Mr. Wills exhibited the brass matrix of an early seal of the Freemasons ; also a large collection of keys, padlocks, tobacco-stoppers, &c., of various dates, and found in different localities. Mr. Forman exhibited a remarkably fine Celtic bronze sword, found in the Thames at Battersea, probably the largest yet discovered. Mr. Roberts presented a drawing of the pig of lead, seen by the association at Linley Hall, Salop. It measures 22½ inches in length, and is 7 inches in breadth at the base. The inscription upon it reads : "IMP. HADRIANI AVG." This exhibition was accompanied by a drawing of the wooden shovel obtained from the Roman lead mines at Shelve. Mr. Blackburne read some notes explanatory of a beautiful series of coloured drawings exhibited by him, of painted figures on panel in the chancel and north aisle of the Church of St. John, at Southwold, in Suffolk. They represent the Apostles, Angels, Demons, and are of wonderful execution and beauty ; the date is about A.D. 1460. Mr. Vere Irving read notes in reference to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper in the *Journal*, on the Rock Basins of Dartmoor, and other British remains in England, to mark the existence in this island of two distinct branches of the Celtic family, an earlier and a later, whose respective languages consisted of two distinct and easily-distinguished dialects. Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a variety of specimens of Bellarmines, with figures, medallions, heraldic bearings, &c., and gave illustrations of numerous early vessels used for drink, which gave rise to a lively discussion, and occupied the remainder of the evening.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a meeting of this society (Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, in the chair), Professor Leone Levi read a paper "On Italian Commerce and Manufactures." The author observed that a new era had at last dawned on the political and economical condition of Italy. Suddenly and unexpectedly had she risen from a state of torpor and hopeless depression to a living, energetic, and dignified assertion of her title to be ranked among the leading nations of Europe. Most favourably placed as to her geographical position, rich in her productions, abounding in seacoasts, with excellent harbours, bordering on immense inland countries, and with a population, on the whole, intelligent and industrious, there was no valid reason why Italy should not occupy in the nineteenth century a position at least as high as in the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. The author gave a rapid sketch of the history of the commerce of the great Italian states of the middle ages, and then passed on to speak of the principal productions of that country in the present day. Its agricultural riches were considerable ; in the south the vine, the olive, and the mulberry were chiefly cultivated ; but the system of agriculture, and particularly of irrigation, was less perfect than in the north. Silk was a most important product ; the straw-work of Tuscany, the marbles of Carrara, the mosaics of Florence, the various wines of Italy and Sicily, and many other products, were worthy of attention. The industries of Italy were most varied, but they wanted growth and expansion. If all the states were taken together, the author, was of opinion that their imports would amount to about 30,000,000*l.* and their exports to 26,000,000*l.*, with a mercantile marine of 700,000 tons. In the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods he thought Italy might ultimately excel, having plenty of water power, abundance of dye-woods, and great artistic skill. The author concluded by reminding his audience how much the world owed to Italy ; how much she had contributed to the progress of literature and the arts. A glorious mission was now open to her new Sovereign ; it was true that reforms, religious, moral, social, economical, and political, were needed ; but if these were carried out in a vigorous and wise spirit, he had little doubt that Italy would soon occupy that high place among the nations to which he thought her fairly entitled.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S LECTURES.—Professor Faraday has delivered at the Royal Institution his two Christmas lectures to juvenile audiences, on the chemical history of a candle.

FRENCH ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES.—At the last sitting M. d'Abbadie presented the Academy with a copy of "Hermes Pastor," the work of an author who flourished before the Fathers of the Church, and is sup-

posed to belong to the first century of our era. Europe only possesses two manuscripts of this writer, which in many points do not agree. M. d'Abbadie has discovered a third in Ethiopia, which he has transcribed and translated into Latin, the Oriental Society of Germany having undertaken its publication. M. Longet was elected by ballot a member of the Section of Anatomy and Zoology, in the room of M. Duméril deceased. The Minister of Marine sent in an extract of a report from Captain Trébuchet, of the Capricieuse corvette, dated Amboyna, Aug. 28, 1860, and in which he states that on the night of the 20th of that month, while tacking to reach Amboyna, lying at about twenty miles E.N.E., he and his crew witnessed the curious spectacle of the Milky Sea, which the Dutch call the Winter Sea, because both the sky and the waters present the appearance of fields covered with snow. The phenomenon lasted from 7 p.m. until the return of daylight. They at first attributed it to the reflection of the moon, then only three days old; but as the appearance continued after the moon had set, this explanation had to be discarded. A bucketful of seawater being drawn up and examined, it was found to contain about 200 groups of animalcule of the same thickness (that of a hair), but of different lengths, varying between one and two tenths of a millimetre, and adhering to each other by tens and twenties, like strings of beads. They emitted a fixed light similar to that of the firefly or glowworm, and it was admitted on all hands that the white appearance of the sea could only be attributed to these minute creatures, the numbers of which must therefore exceed all imagination.

SOURCES OF THE NILE.—There is a subscription on foot to raise 2000*l.* for sending an expedition under Mr. Petherick, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Khartum, up the Nile to explore its sources, and to aid that of Captain Speke, already dispatched by way of Zanzibar, for the same destination. The President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society earnestly call attention to the importance of a proposal made by Mr. Consul Petherick to proceed from Khartum towards the sources of the Nile, in aid of the expedition already dispatched to the same goal, under Captains Speke and Grant, by way of Zanzibar. This subject has already been mooted at several meetings of the society, and also at the Geographical Section of the British Association held last June at Oxford; but during the past autumn so little progress has been made in the subscription list, that the President and Council are induced to recapitulate what has already been urged, and to lay the proposal before the Fellows in the present form, more especially as some very recent discoveries by Sig. Miani give a new interest to this effort. Until the middle of last month the farthest point on the banks of the Nile known to geographers was Gondokoro. This place lies about 1400 miles by river above Khartum, which itself is 1900 miles above Alexandria. It is described as being in N. lat. 43° 30', and E. long. 31° 50'. Gondokoro is the seat of an ivory mart during the months of December and January, when traders from Khartum visit it, and obtain their ivory in exchange for grain and beads, and here the late Pro Vicario Knoblecher established a Roman Catholic mission, which was abandoned in 1859. Immediately above Gondokoro a succession of rapids prevent farther navigation; below Gondokoro the passage is perfectly open to boats, sailing at the times when the periodical winds are favourable. During ten months of the year Gondokoro is deserted; the scanty and barbarous population of the village is dispersed over its barren neighbourhood, and an expedition such as that under Captains Speke and Grant must necessarily be—exhausted of means of barter, and wholly ignorant of the negro languages of Northern Africa—will be sure to tempt hostility, and to incur serious danger of absolute want of supplies. If Captain Speke be unable to reach Gondokoro in December or January, his position will be exceedingly precarious, while farther advance to the north would be impossible. The first of Mr. Petherick's proposed objects is to form a sufficient dépôt of grain at Gondokoro, under the charge of his own men, to ensure to Captain Speke means of subsistence and security from violence whenever he should reach that place; the second is to explore a given district; and the third is to effect a meeting with Captain Speke, and to assist him through the hostile tribes between the Lake and the Nile. Many of these negro tribes are known to Mr. Petherick, and it is precisely in the locality where the party under Captain Speke would be most helpless that that of Mr. Petherick would, comparatively speaking, be most at home; and even if the union of the two parties did not actually take place, the aid which Mr. Petherick's presence in the country might, with reason, be expected to afford to Captain Speke can hardly be overrated. The discoveries of Miani add fresh arguments in favour of the proposed expedition. That gentleman left his boats at Gondokoro, and travelled overland by the side of the Nile in a S.E. direction, to a place called Galuffi, situated, according to his estimate, at a direct distance of 180 geographical miles from Gondokoro, and therefore leaving an unexplored link of only 270 geographical miles between his position and the most northerly point reached by Captain Speke in his late expedition from Zanzibar. Miani's information, even allowing largely for erroneous estimate of distance, reduces within manageable limits the country that remains to be explored in order to discover the sources of the Nile. It also places them eastward of Lake Nyanza, and therefore in a locality where Captain Speke would be less favourably circumstanced for finding them than he had hoped. Miani makes no mention whatever of any large lake, such as the Nyanza, being reported to feed its waters, but, on the contrary, the natives derived the source of the Nile from a town called Patico, lying in the direction of Mount Kenia. These circumstances being taken into account, together with the fact of Mr. Petherick's services being now available, who, beyond any other Englishman, is peculiarly fitted for carrying out the expedition he proposes, the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society consider that they would fall short of their duty if they left any legitimate means unemployed for securing those services to the advancement of geography and the honour of this country. Her Majesty's Government having declined to send out this additional expedition, the President and Council make their appeal to the liberality of individual Fellows of the society and to that of the public. The sum required to be raised is 2000*l.* Should this be quickly obtained, Mr. Petherick will undertake to reach Gondokoro in November 1861. He

will then explore until March 1862, when the setting in of the rainy season prevents farther movements. Starting afresh in August 1862, he proposes to continue his travels till February 1863, and after that to return to Gondokoro, reaching his dépôt in 1863 or early in 1864. The subscription list already published amounts to 439*l.* 12*s.*

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Entomological. 8. British Architects. 8.
TUES.	Medical. 8 <i>s.</i> Dr. Edw. Smith, F.R.S., "On the Action of Alcohol in the Treatment of Disease." 7 <i>s.</i> Syro-Mariette, under the direction of the Viceroy. "Account of Excavations made in Upper Egypt, by Mons. Civil Engineers. 8. Continued Discussion upon Mr. Preece's Paper, "On Submarine Telegraph Cables." 8 <i>s.</i> Medical and Chirurgical. 8 <i>s.</i> Zoological. 8.
WED.	Literary Fund. 3. Geological. 1. Rev. P. B. Brodie, F.G.S., "On the Stratigraphical Position of certain Corals in the Lias." 2. Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S., and Mr. A. Lambert, "On the Malvern and Ledbury Tunnels and other Sections on the Worcester and Hereford Railway." 8 <i>s.</i> Graphic. 8. Microscopical. 8. Royal Society of Literature. 8 <i>s.</i> Antropological Assoc. 8 <i>s.</i>
THURS.	Royal Society Club. 6. Philological. 8. Royal. 1 <i>s.</i> Antiquaries. 8 <i>s.</i>
FRI.	Astronomical. 8.

MISCELLANEA.

HER MAJESTY has signified her pleasure that the Horticultural Society of London shall be designated the Royal Horticultural Society. The day some time since fixed for the grand opening of the gardens was the 5th of June.

M. Michael Chevalier, the author of the work on Gold, translated by Mr. Cobden, has just been named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. This favour has been conferred on M. Chevalier by the Emperor in testimony of his satisfaction for the service rendered by M. Chevalier in the preparation of the Treaty of Commerce with England.

From Monday to this day (Saturday), inclusive, the British Museum has been closed to the public, in accordance with annual usage. During the recess a strict investigation has been instituted as to the condition of the books in the reading-room, and of the works supplied to students from the library of reference, and the entire collection in those departments will be compared with the catalogues, in order to ascertain the precise nature of the dilapidations the volumes may have sustained. The recent wanton abstraction of some valuable maps of the Chinese Empire from a folio atlas has induced the trustees to order every precaution to be taken to obviate the recurrence of so disgraceful a transaction.

The Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff has been appointed successor to the late Dr. Robertson, as secretary to the Bible Board in Edinburgh. Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. Bergone, and Mr. Robertson are nominated to compete for the junior clerkship in the Librarian's Department of the Foreign Office.

The following English physicians have had the high honour conferred upon them of being elected Associates of the Société Medico-Psychologique of Paris, viz.: Dr. John Conolly, D.C.L., of Hanwell; Dr. Forbes Winslow, D.C.L., of London; and Dr. Bucknell, of Devon.

The *Sunderland Herald* publishes the following short biographical sketch of Mr. Bowby, the late correspondent of the *Times*, who died under confinement by the Chinese. With some few exceptions, we believe that the details are in the main correct:—"The arrival of the China mail has at length removed all doubts as to the fate of our accomplished townsman, Mr. T. W. Bowby, the special correspondent of the *Times*. The removal, by a terrible death, of one of the most distinguished ornaments of our profession, and respecting whose safety the mind of the country had alternately been agitated by hope and fear for several weeks, warrants us in giving a few random jottings of his career, for which we are indebted to his old schoolfellow and intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Burn, jun., solicitor, of this town. Thomas William Bowby was the son of Thomas Bowby, a captain in the Royal Artillery; his mother was a daughter of General Balfour. He was born at Gibraltar, and was the eldest of a numerous family, and when he was yet very young his parents took up their residence in Sunderland, where his father entered upon the business of a timber-merchant. After leaving school he was articled as a solicitor to his cousin, Mr. Russell Bowby, who at that time practised in this town. On the completion of his clerkship he went to London, and spent some years as a salaried clerk in the office of a large firm in the Temple. About the year 1846 he commenced practice in the City with Messrs. Laurence and Crowley, and for some years he enjoyed a fair practice. But the profession of the law was not adapted to his peculiar tastes, and much of his time was spent in literary studies, and in the company of some of the literary celebrities of the metropolis. He was a most enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare, and was ever ready with a quotation from his writings. Shortly after he commenced practice, Mr. Bowby married Miss Meine, the sister of his father's second wife, and on the death of her father, Mrs. Bowby became possessed of a considerable fortune. In 1848 Mr. Bowby first became connected with the great journal in whose service he has lost his life. At that time the tide of revolution was surging over almost the whole continent of Europe, and immediately on its reaching Berlin Mr. Bowby was despatched by the *Times* as its special correspondent. In that capacity he visited several parts of the Continent, and soon after his return to England he contributed to this paper several articles on the condition of Hungary. During the railway mania Mr. Bowby got into pecuniary difficulties, which caused him to leave England for a short time; but it must be stated to his honour that he soon after made arrangements for the whole of his future earnings to be applied in liquidation of his debts. On his return to this country he was for some time associated with M. Jullien, and made arrangements in different Continental towns for that gentleman's unrivalled musical performances. Mr. Bowby, although he did not pretend to be master of

any instrument, had a thorough knowledge of musical science. We next hear of him in Smyrna, where he was engaged in one of the departments connected with the construction of a railway (probably the very railway the opening of a section of which is telegraphed as we write—the Smyrna and Aden), but his labours were there abruptly terminated by the failure of Mr. Jackson, the contractor. He then returned to England, and remained unemployed until he was engaged to proceed to China as the special correspondent of the *Times*. The terms of his agreement were worthy of the leading journal of the empire—1500/- a year, with liberty to draw upon the concern to any amount that might be required for the efficient discharge of his duties. Mr. Bowby proceeded to China in the same steamer as Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with whom he was shipwrecked, and his account of the loss of the Malabar at Point de Galle has probably never been excelled as a piece of free and dashing descriptive composition. Mr. Bowby was a man of most amiable disposition, and of good conversational powers: his age would probably be about forty-three. He has

left a widow and five children, most of whom are of tender years; but it is some satisfaction for the country to learn that the widow and orphans will be amply provided for by the indemnity which will be wrung from the treasury of his responsible murderers."

A Paris correspondent says that, after the depression occasioned in the minds of the *gourmands* by the announcement of the failure of the truffle crop in France, it is but just to raise their spirits by the account of the discovery of the luscious production in such large quantities in Africa, that several of the great truffle-growers of Perigord—armed with their knowledge, which is power, and their experience, which is wealth—have set out to this promised land, and have sent back the most flaming reports, backed by the most splendid proof of the existence of a magnificent species of truffle, produced in great abundance beneath the pine trees and cedars in the brakes of some Algerian forests, more delicate in flavour and more powerful in perfume than those belonging to the oak and hazel bush of Perigord.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS of Booksellers' Situations Wanted and Vacant, &c., will be found at pages 2 and 3 of the present number of the *CRITIC*.

IN THE WAY OF STRIKING OR INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS we have not much to record in this first week of the New Year, the close of a "festive" period. One notable book of the season has, however, made its appearance during the week—the Autobiography of Mrs. Delany, daughter of the first Lord Lansdowne, the friend of Dryden and the "Granville the polite," who, with "knowing Walsh," told the youthful Pope that he "could write." Mrs. Delany's Reminiscences include the social and literary history of the best part of the eighteenth century in England, and is just the book for a winter evening. The Rev. G. W. Cox's Tales from Greek Mythology, Dr. Moore's Lost Tribes of the Saxons of the East and West, with its curious and novel views of Budhism, and a new fiction, *The World's Verdict*, by the Author of *The Morals of Mayfair*, almost exhaust our list. More important than any of these works, from a national point of view, is Mr. Froude's edition of the curious "Pilgrim, a Dialogue on the Life and Actions of King Henry the Eighth," illustrative of an important section of the Tudor period, by William Thomas, King Edward VI.'s Clerk of the Council. We note, too, the issue, by a firm of foreign booksellers and publishers, of a German translation of Dr. Brown's *Rob and his Friends*—the latest triumph of that pleasant little work. Among new editions may be mentioned one of the cheap issue of Leigh Hunt's delightful autobiography, and of Mr. Ralph N. Wornum's Analysis of Ornament.

A slight dip is observable in the statistics of the French book trade in 1860, as compared with that of 1859; at least, if we are to take the figures of the *Bibliographie de la France*, the *Booksellers' Record* of Paris. Its lists of "books recently published" contained in 1859, 11,905 articles; in 1860, 11,862—which, however, is pretty fair. The new year of the Paris book trade opens not brilliantly, but pleasantly. Madame Louise Colet, the well-known authoress, contributes to Garibaldian literature, "Naples under Garibaldi; Souvenirs of the War of Independence." A very elaborate work is that the publication of which has been commenced by M. César Daly, the architect of the French Government, "Private Architecture in the Nineteenth Century under Napoleon III.," giving the plans, elevations, &c. of the new houses of Paris and its suburbs. The great edition of Monstrelet's *Chronicles*, published by the Society of the History of France, has been brought to a close by the issue of the fourth volume. A "Critical Introduction to the Works of Spinoza," by M. Emile Saisset, one of the most distinguished of French philosophical writers; a new volume of the younger Hugo's translation of Shakespeare; Léon de Wailly's version of Thackeray's *Euston*; and a second edition of Robert Houdin the conjuror's memoirs, are worthy of passing mention.

Our American friends are preparing for the new year, by issuing announcements of reprints right and left. The Life and Times of Edmund Burke, and Phillips' Life on the Earth, its Origin and Succession, are among the latest English works about to be thus honoured. We mentioned formerly the curious notion entertained in the States of getting up an American Doomsday Book. Ridiculous as it seems, it is another symptom of one of the best literary movements of the States, that which aims at collecting the most abundant materials for the history and biography of the Model Republic. The idea is, we hear, being successfully carried out in New York. Agents have been for some time actively employed collecting family registers and records, and have thus far obtained a mass of genealogical information. A ponderous volume is kept at the Cooper Institute, in which the particulars are entered, and when it is filled it will be deposited in the archives of the Historical Society. Looking at the state of family history in our own ancient land, we might almost say to our countrymen, "Go ye and do likewise."

A NEW WORK, "The Volunteer's Scrap-Book," by the author of that amusing volume, the "Cambridge Scrap-Book," is in course of publication by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

"ENTERTAINING THINGS" is the title of a new monthly magazine published on New Year's Day. It professes to be a magazine of "thoughtful and intellectual amusement," published by Messrs. Hall and Virtue.

JACKSON'S WELL-KNOWN "HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING," in a new edition, brought up to our own time by an additional chapter on the artists of the present day, is Mr. H. G. Bohn's latest announcement.

STIMULATED BY THE SUCCESS OF THEIR JUVENILE LIBRARY, in twenty volumes, Messrs. W. and R. Chambers have commenced what is, in point of fact, a second series of the former work. It is entitled, "Chambers' Library for Young People."

OUR OLD FRIEND THE SHADOWLESS MAN is not forgotten. Mr. Robert Hardwicke announces a new edition of Sir John Bowring's translation of Chamisso's quaint and significant "Peter Schlemihl," with George Cruikshank's plates.

THE LONG-PROMISED "Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria," by a noble author and editor, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett for appearance in the course of the present month.

MR. OWEN MEREDITH'S new volume of Servian Minstrelsy, "Serbski Pesme, or National Songs of Servia," which we mentioned in a former number as in preparation, will be published in the course of the month by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE AUTHORESS of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" commences a new tale next week in *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*. The title of the fiction with which Mrs. Stowe favours exclusively in the first instance the reading public of England is "The Pearl of Orr's Island."

MR. THODORE MARTIN is about to follow up his excellent translation of the Odes of Horace by a version of Catullus in English metre. In his Horatian volume Mr. Martin published a very promising specimen of his mastery over a poet even more difficult than Horace to render into English verse with spirit, elegance, and fidelity. Mr. Martin's Catullus will include a life and notes, and be published by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

WE REGRET TO ANNOUNCE the death, on the 27th ult., of Mr. James Galt, bookseller, of Manchester. Mr. Galt had been in business as a bookseller in Manchester, for a quarter of a century, and, indeed, was, we believe, at the time of his death, the oldest bookseller in that city. Mr. Galt was held in very general esteem, and claimed relationship, we may add, with the well-known Scotch novelist of that name, whose countryman he was.

WE ANNOUNCED a fortnight ago that Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, had in preparation a new work by the late lamented Hugh Miller. It will be entitled "The Headship of Christ, and the Rights of the Christian People," and is a contribution to the literature of a controversy, his rigorous and earnest manipulation of which first brought Hugh Miller prominently into notice.

THE NEW FIRM OF GRIFFIN, BOHN, AND CO. have spiritedly inaugurated their operations by purchasing from the executors of the late Mr. Bogue the entire stock and copyright of Henry Mayhew's well-known works, "London Labour and the London Poor" and "Great World of London." The publication of the remaining portion of the former work will commence on Feb. 1, and the work will be completed by the end of April.

MR. MURRAY'S JANUARY LIST comprises some of the most striking of the works which he has promised during the season, including Vol. I. of Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," Vols. I. and II. of Lord Stanhope's "Life of William Pitt," and the "Colchester Papers," with their curious revelations of political and Parliamentary life during the period of the French Revolution, and of the career of the first Napoleon.

READERS OF THE "CRITIC" (when it was reviewed at the time of its publication) may remember the acumen displayed in Mr. Paget's examination of the Penn controversy. Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons have in the press a new work by Mr. Paget, to be entitled "The New Examen, or an Inquiry into the Evidence regarding certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History of England." It will sift his Lordship's statements on such personages and events as the Duke of Marlborough, the Massacre of Glencoe, the Highlands of Scotland, Viscount Dundee, &c.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, and CO. will publish immediately, "Education in Oxford; its Method, its Aids, and its Rewards." By James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A. The author was formerly Public Examiner in Oxford, and one of the delegates of the Oxford local examinations, and having resided at Oxford for eighteen years (first as a student, then as a teacher and examiner), has a thorough knowledge of academical life; while his independence of the University enables him to speak disinterestedly of the various colleges and halls. The main purpose (and a very useful one) of the volume is to inform those who think of sending a youth to the University of Oxford, of the nature of the studies pursued there; the expenses of residence, the preliminary qualifications requisite for students, the various local aids to young men ambitious of taking honours, and the prizes in the gifts of the University, as well as the endowments of colleges and halls which are attainable by distinguished scholarship, &c., &c.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND CO., have in preparation "The Latitudinarians; a Chapter in Church History, from the Death of Archbishop Tillotson in 1691 to that of Archdeacon Blackburne in 1787," to be the work of Archdeacon Churton; Historical Memoirs of the Successors of St. Patrick and Archbishops of Armagh, by the eminent Celtic scholar Dr. Todd, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; a Biography of Mr. Gladstone; a new poem by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and "The History of the Conservative Party from the Defection of Sir Robert Peel to the present time."

MR. HANS BUSK has become the editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, to which the services of Mr. (or rather Captain) Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," have also been secured as a contributor. "We have authority for stating," says the contemporary thus honoured, "that a work of more than usual interest, from the pen of one of the most popular of our contemporary writers, is at present in the press, and will be published in the course of a few weeks. Its object is stated to be to contrast the military systems of England and France, the character of the rank and file in the armies of both countries—their habits, pursuits, amusements, religious impressions, &c. The information thus collated cannot fail to be of great value, and we have little doubt that the forthcoming volume will prove one of the most successful of the author's numerous productions."

A NEW WORK entitled "Sons of Strength, Wisdom, Patience; Samson, Solomon, Job," by the Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A., will shortly be published by the Messrs. Longman. It will consist of three tales or histories of the three Jewish characters, renowned as the Strong, the Wise, and the Enduring. The object of the first is to exhibit Samson in his might as he appeared to his contemporaries; the second relates to the acts of Solomon, and his reflections on the various conditions of human life, its joys and sorrows, its seriousness and vanity; the third sets forth the fortunes of Job, the power which Satan was allowed over him, his reasonings with his friends about the lot of man in the world, and the conclusion of the conference by the Divinity himself. These histories are not intended merely for children; nor are they dry and formal statements of facts, with reflections, like Robinson's "Scripture Characters," but productions in which imagination has been allowed its influence.

WE TAKE the following from Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.'s Oriental Budget, a well-written and well-compiled digest of the literary, dramatic, scientific, and artistic news of the month, intended chiefly for circulation in our colonies and dependencies, especially British India:—"A rumour, tolerably defined, has reached us to the effect that a new weekly paper will be started 'at the commencement of the year' (that is to say, almost immediately) by certain 'distinguished members' of the Conservative party. The price of the new paper will be a penny, while the size will be as large as that of any existing weekly. It is to occupy the vacant place, no doubt, of the *Weekly Mail*, which its constitutional supporters have suffered to drift into the Court of Bankruptcy. A substantial sum of money, it is said, will be 'posted' to inaugurate the undertaking, and the conduct of the whole matter will be 'broad, liberal, and, while instinctively Conservative, thoroughly independent.' One thing appears to be decided upon, that those in whose feeble and inexperienced hands the 'superintendence' of the journalism of the party has hitherto been vested shall have no power or control in any department of the new venture."

THE TOWN AND TABLE TALKER of the *Illustrated News of the World* throws out the following hint to publishers: "The publication of Dr. Carlyle's Autobiography has excited fresh interest regarding David Hume. We offer a suggestion to some enterprising publisher to bring out a complete edition of Hume's works. At present the history and the miscellaneous works are always given apart. A complete edition with introductions and notes by competent scholars would be welcome to many a student's library. Hume's is the classical History of England, and it is strange that one who was so great a historian should have been one of the greatest of mathematicians. The time has at last arrived for Hume to be impartially appreciated, honour done to his genius, but his deficiencies not concealed." The same writer adds: "According to the *Manchester Review*, Miss Burdett Coutts is to give her generous support to the new rival of the *Saturday Review*, which is about to be started. The bounty of Miss Burdett Coutts is truly noble: whether it is always wisely directed may be a question. Let us hope that the new periodical will prove, by its own positive merits, and by its freedom from the glaring faults of the *Saturday Review*, that, for once, the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts has fallen into the right channel."

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—While the winter elves strip the hedges, and the holly boughs nod and march like Birnam Wood, let us look at what the liberal fairies have provided us withal in the shape of literature. *Trade* literature (which is on all occasions to be well and carefully distinguished from that which is spontaneous and genuine) has taken well-nigh forcible possession of the Yule feast. Some years ago, in the day of the *Christmas Carol*, this impulse was doubtless genuine enough after its fashion; but it was inevitable that extravagance should overdo itself, and the benevolence of the season, overmuch wrought as handy material, should grow maudlin. The straggling rear-guard, however, of that sudden raid of fun, pathos, and absurdity, still keeps irregular possession of the ground; in one corner *Punch*, always welcome; in another, Mr. Dickens, who still will have his Christmas number; and many a Christmas number besides, which, save for the sake of the children's scrap-book, or some other such homely vehicle of amusement, is in no respect to be defended or encouraged. Such floating shoals of vague anecdote and sentiment, of course, rank little higher than the gorgeous almanacs done forth in every tint of colour. But they help the universal flutter of Christmas feeling, and we owe them no malice. These vague broadsheets, however, remind us that it is vain to speak of the *literature* of the season as if it had a separate existence. At Christmas it is not to be expected that the students of the drawing-room and nursery should puzzle their happy brains with mere volumes of print set forth in homely black and white. Let us cast off the bewildering expression "literature." Books are books in these wintry days—not voices, however charming may be the voice—but tangible productions, intended for the gratification of more things than the mind. Most of them owe far more of their charms to Art than to literature. Who can contemplate unmoved those splendours of binding? who can turn over without thrill of pleasure those creamy delicious pages? If there was not a syllable imprinted on the same, the triumph of bookmaking would still be complete—a sumptuous craft, belonging to an age of luxury.—*Blackwood's Magazine*, for January.

A DEFAULTING BOOKSELLER'S CLERK.—On Tuesday, at the Guildhall Police-court, George Adolphus Dash, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Whittaker and Co., booksellers and publishers, of Ave-Maria-lane, was placed at the bar before Alderman Phillips, charged with stealing the nominal sum of £1. 11s. 6d., but his defalcations were said to exceed 100*l.* Mr. Wontner, of Skinner-street, appeared for the prosecution. James Nelson Farebrother said: I am cashier to William Cowper Hood and others, who carry on business under the name of Whittaker and Co. The prisoner has been in their employ as collecting clerk for the last seven or eight years. He left in October last. His duty was to collect books published by other houses in the trade as they were required, and to account for the money given him for that purpose as soon as he

had purchased them. I produce the collecting-book kept by him. I gave him what money he required each day, and on the following morning he accounted to me for it, and handed me over any surplus he might have left. We have what we call a "counter department" in the house, and it was the prisoner's duty when he received verbal orders for the purchase of books to obtain the signature of the counter clerk to such orders. On the 26th of January last I gave the prisoner 4*l.*, and he gave me the receipt produced, bearing the signature of the counter clerk for the books ordered. The next day the prisoner, in accounting for that money, charged 9*s.* 9*d.* for a copy of "Straith's Fortifications," and produced the counter clerk's signature as a voucher. On the 23rd of February last I gave him 4*l.*, and on the following day he charged 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for a copy of "Straith's Fortifications." On the 16th of April last I gave the prisoner 8*l.*, and on the same day, in accounting for this money, he charged 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for a "Hindoo Dictionary." On the 23rd of the same month I gave him 6*l.*, out of which sum he charged 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for another copy of "Straith's Fortifications." On the 15th of May I gave him 4*l.*, and the next day he charged 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for "Straith's Fortifications." For all these books he produced the counter clerk's vouchers. Edward Willats Eales, the counter clerk, said: I did not order the various copies of "Straith's Fortifications" referred to by the last witness, nor are the entries of those purchases in the books in my handwriting. J. C. Knight, a City detective officer, said: I took the prisoner into custody at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire. I went to his lodgings at 28, Devonshire-street, Islington, where I found 107 books, which I produce. Wm. Saul, the prisoner's landlord, said: The prisoner lodged at my house. He left suddenly, a few weeks ago. I gave the books produced to the officer. Some of them were given to my family by the prisoner. Alderman Phillips, after some further evidence, which included the identification of the books produced as the property of Messrs. Whittaker, ultimately committed the prisoner for trial.

SPURGIN v. WHITE.—On the 24th ult. the hearing of this motion was resumed before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart. The plaintiffs are eleven out of thirteen members composing the committee of the Swedenborg Society, and the bill is filed, on behalf of themselves and all the other members of the society (except the defendants), against Mr. White, their manager and storekeeper, or praying for various kinds of relief in the shape of injunction and otherwise. The substance of the case is as follows: In 1810 the society was formed "for printing and publishing the writings of the Hon. Emmanuel Swedenborg," and is subject to certain rules, the most material of which, so far, are those relating to the general meetings, and to the appointment of the secretary and manager. The latter appointments are vested in the committee. In 1854 the society issued advertisements for a person to fill the office of storekeeper and librarian, it being resolved that whoever should be appointed should have premises "rent and tax free, in a good situation, 35*l.* per cent. on all books sold by him out of the stock of the society, and that he should be allowed to carry on a retail business in other New Church works and general literature for his own benefit." This resulted in the defendant White being appointed manager, and in his being reappointed from year to year until the present year, when he was again reappointed in July last by the following minute: "That Mr. White be manager at a salary of 75*l.* a year, and six months' notice of separation on either side." During the whole of Mr. White's employment he had occupied the shop and certain rooms in the society's house, at 36, Bloomsbury-street; part of the shop being used for the sale of the society's books exclusively, and the other part for the conduct of White's retail business, which he carried on for his own benefit. The plaintiffs, who, with the secretary and treasurer, had been appointed the committee at a general meeting in June last, complain chiefly that among other works thus exposed for sale by the defendant White are certain books advocating the doctrines of "spiritualism;" and being, as they allege, convinced that the association of such works with the works of Swedenborg would be a serious injury to the society, they determined to forbid White from advertising or selling any spiritualistic works. This resulted in White resting on the terms of his contract with the society, and his denying their right to interfere with his independent business, which, as appeared by his affidavit, he had been labouring year by year to increase, having given up a profitable business at Glasgow to enable him to enter into the contract in question with the society. Thereupon the committee passed a resolution that six months' notice should be given to White to terminate his engagement. White's part was taken by a special general meeting of members. The ultimate result of these proceedings was that for a time the plaintiff, by means of force, got possession of the portion of the premises occupied by White, who, however, soon afterwards, also by force, obtained repossession, in which he continues; all the defendants being charged by the plaintiffs with having aided and abetted him in all his proceedings. A certain prize-fighter, known as Jim Dillon, and other fighting persons, were also introduced into the case, not as defendants, but as parties by means of whose pugilistic powers repossession by White was obtained. Mr. Malins and Mr. Harry Stevens were heard for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hobhouse for White and some other defendants. Mr. W. P. Murray, for two of the defendants, asked for the costs of the motion. The Vice-Chancellor's opinion was that if the use and occupation, which were given by the governing body with a view to the benefit of the society, were, in the opinion of the governing body, turned to a purpose which was injurious to the interests of the society, whatever might be the consequences in damages with regard to the ejectment, it was the duty of the governing body to see that the trust property was not used contrary to the interests of the society by one acting under their authority. He enjoined accordingly, that the defendant White be restrained until further order from acting as the agent or manager of the society, or selling any of their books, or receiving any moneys due to the society, or advertising at or from their house any books or other works, except under the order and with the permission of the plaintiffs, and from disturbing, hindering, or molesting the plaintiffs, or any of their agents, in the possession and enjoyment of the above house, and the books, stock-in-trade, furniture, and effects therein, or in carrying on the business of the society at the said house, without prejudice to any question as to the right (if any) of White to recover damages from the plaintiffs, or any of them, by reason of the injunction; the plaintiffs undertaking, by their counsel, to abide by any order which the Court might make as to damages, and to allow White to occupy for two months the apartments now used by him as a residence, and to have reasonable access to the rest of the house for removing his stock and property; with liberty to all parties to apply, and the rest of the motion to stand over until the hearing of the cause.

AMERICA.—One dollar per volume is offered, by a Boston bibliophile, for copies of an edition of poems, published years ago by Albert White, physician, writing-master, and poet, of Shutesbury, Mass. The work bore the title: "Sacred Poems, Poems of Love and Romance, Humorous and Narrative Poems, by Albert White, M.D." It was embellished by a veritable likeness of the author, with appropriate armorial bearings—a blank sheet couchant and a rampant pen.

MESSES. RUDD AND CARLETON, the publishers of Mr. E. C. Stedman's humorous brochure, "The Prince's Ball," introduce it to the public with a unique advertisement, of which the following is an exact reproduction:

THE BOOK READY AT LAST.

After
INNUMERABLE DISAPPOINTMENTS,
AND VARIOUS DELAYS,
Consequent upon
LARGE ADVANCE ORDERS;
Coming in while the sheets were printing,
We are at last
READY
With bound copies of

STEDMAN'S SATIRICAL POEM,

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Historical Magazine* has the following ingenious piece of poetry, which one of its correspondents vouches to have been circulated in Philadelphia during the occupation of the British, in the war of the Revolution. Its author is unknown. Its peculiarity consists in the manner in which it may be read, viz., in three different ways: (1) Let the whole be read in the order in which it is written; (2) Then the lines downward on the left of each comma in every line; and (3) In the same manner on the right of each comma. By the first reading it will be observed that the revolutionary cause is deprecated, and lauded by the others:

"Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms
O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms;
Who for King George doth stand, their honours soon will shine;
Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join.
The acts of Parliament, in them I much delight;
I hate their cursed intent, who for the Congress fight.
The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast;
They soon will sneak away, who Independence boast.
Who non-resistance hold, they have my hand and heart;
May they for slaves be sold, who act a Whiggy part.
On Mansfield, North, and Bute, may daily blessings pour.
Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore;
To North that British lord, may honour still be done,
I wish a block or cord, to General Washington."

MR. RUSKIN AND MR. HUGHES.—We have the pleasure (says a Boston paper) of laying before our readers an extract from a letter written from London, by a young gentleman from Boston, who is pursuing the education of an artist. It gives interesting sketches of two writers, who have deservedly many admirers in America; and incidentally alludes to that silent social revolution, or at least change, which has been going on in England for many years past, bringing the upper and lower classes nearer together, to the manifest advantage of both:—"I had a very great treat a few evenings since. One of the old scholars of the Birmingham school, and the one I was most attached to when there, is now living in London, and is a student of the Royal Academy. As soon as I heard he was here I called on him, and a very pleasant meeting we had. He is married, quiet, poor, and hard-working. Among other things, we got talking of Ruskin, and he promised me I should see him some evening. So one night last week we went together to a meeting of the teachers and students of the 'Working Men's College,' and sure enough I saw not only Mr. Ruskin, but Thomas Hughes, Esq., B.A., and heard them speak. I wish I could describe to you the evening. It is really a 'Working Men's College,' conducted on the plan of the Union, but open only in the evening. The fees are only from one shilling to three shillings for the whole term of ten weeks. The studies include, beside all the usual branches of arithmetic, grammar, &c., history, both sacred and profane, logic, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French and German, and drawing. The teachers, all serving gratuitously of course, are all graduates of either Oxford or Cambridge. I count twenty-eight on the list, and among them Ruskin and Hughes (author of 'Tom Brown'). Mr. Ruskin superintends the drawing classes, and I hear the work of some of the students' men who have been at the desk or counter all day, (perhaps) is perfectly marvellous. Mr. Hughes is now major of one of the rifle corps, to which a good number of the students belong—so that he has been obliged to give up his post a teacher for the present. I hear queer things of him, but all to his honour, such as this—but first I ought to tell you that the atmosphere of the hole place astonished me—so democratic. I was prepared for some degree of freedom, from what I had heard, but the intercourse between the teachers and students was so free, though perfectly respectful, that I could not believe myself in England. Nothing like what I saw has ever been in this country before, I must believe. But, as I was saying, Hughes I hear, among other things, had charge of the exercise room, and used on certain evenings to put on the gloves, roll up his sleeves, and set-to with any one plucky enough to take a turn with him. Of Mr. Ruskin also: He will, after the evening lessons are over, back himself up against the wall, put his hands in his pockets, and invite the students to bully and badger him, by the hour together, with questions and arguments upon his theory of art. I had the pleasure of hearing both of them speak. Mr. Ruskin is slight, of middle height, rather round-shouldered, quite delicate-looking. His mouth is quite large, and he shows a fine row of teeth, whenever he smiles, which he does often and with much sweetness. His manner is very pleasing. He spoke of a recent journey he made to Savoy, to see that country before the French put it in order, and also of an American gentleman whom he met there and went out sketching with. I shall find out who it is yet. Mr. Hughes in no way disappointed me. He must be close upon six feet high, and finely built, with a very reliable, honest face. He reminded me very much of the pictures of William C. Bryant, the poet, only much younger-looking, of course, though his head is quite bald on top. He can't be over forty-five. I have not a doubt he is worthy of the character one gives him on reading Tom Brown."

TRADE NEWS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. J. W. PARKER, JUNIOR, the eminent publishing firm of which he was the active member has received an acquisition in the person of Mr. Bourn, long prominently connected with it. The style of the firm will be henceforth Parker, Son, and Bourn.

THE BUSINESS carried on in Stationers'-hall-court by Messrs. Richard Griffin and Co. will in future be conducted under the designation of Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—W. H. Woodall, J. Woodall, W. Woodall, and A. Woodall, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, engravers.

THE CRITIC.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—E. Smith, Birmingham, printer, 5s. 6d., any Thursday, between eleven and three, at the office of Mr. Kinnear, Birmingham.

DIVIDEND MEETINGS.—G. Batters, Nottingham, printer, Jan. 24, at eleven, at the Shirehall, Nottingham.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—W. F. Crofts, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, printer, certificate of the third class, after twelve months from Sept. 12, 1860.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR, whose estates and effects have been vested in the provisional assignee.—To be heard at Nottingham, Jan. 16: William Hawkins Whatton, lithographic printer, Nottingham.—Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors. A final order will be made in the matter of the following person, petitioner for protection from process, at the court-house of the said court, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, unless cause be shown to the contrary, as follows: On Friday the 4th of January, 1861, at half-past ten o'clock precisely, before Mr. Commissioner Nichols, Edward Pitcher, formerly of 3, Little Union-street, Southwark, Surrey, printer and publisher, then of 226, Bute-road, Cardiff, South Wales, teacher of dancing, then of 7, Pitt-street, Old Kent-road, Surrey, then of Trafalgar-street, Walworth-road, and next and late of 3, Carl-terrace, Carl-road, Old Kent-road, journeyman printer, for part of the time teaching dancing at the St. Helena-gardens, Rotherhithe, all in Surrey.

RELLRAT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Bonblanque, the bankrupt, a lithographic printer, of Coleman-street, applied for his certificate. Liabilities 3000*l.*; assets of trifling amount. His Honour observed that the bankrupt had acted with gross imprudence, and he could only grant a certificate of the third class. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Chidley, and Mr. Lewis were concerned in the case.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Messrs. Dunnill, Palmer, and Co., Booksellers, 1 and 3, Bond-street, Manchester.

Lord Montagu's Naval Architecture.

Mareth's Naval Architecture.

Defoe's Complete Tradesman, containing Essay on Projects.

Maitland's Catacombs of Rome.

By Mr. F. Lankester, Bookseller, Bury St. Edmunds.

Vancouver's Agriculture of Hampshire. 1810.

Driver's General View of Hampshire. 1794.

Warner's Agriculture of the Isle of Wight. 1794.

Fader's Map of the New Forest, Hampshire.

Government Investigations and Parliamentary Returns relative to the Hampshire Forests.

Gillingwater's History of Bury St. Edmunds.

By Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

Ingram's Memorials of Oxford.

Monastic Ruins and Abbeys of Yorkshire.

Billing's Ecclesiastical and Baronial Antiquities of Scotland.

Neale's Westminster Abbey, 4 vols. 4to.

Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians. 5 vols. 8vo.

Angus's Savage Life in Australia, 2 vols. 8vo.

Stier's Words of the Lord Jesus, translated, 8 vols. 8vo.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

Sanderson's Works.

Hengstenberg on the Pentateuch, translated.

Paget on the Burial Service.

Faber's Many Mansions, 2nd edit. 8vo.

Gould's Ornithology of Europe.

Gould's Ornithology of Australia.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Mr. HODGSON, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 9 and 10, at half-past twelve, a quantity of Modern Books, chiefly new.

By Mr. L. A. LEWIS, at Fleet-street, on Thursday and Friday, January 10 and 11, the Library of the late Rev. H. Soames, M.A., Chancellor of St. Paul's, Rector of Stapleford Tawney, &c.

THE BUYER'S DESIDERATUM.—The buyer's desideratum is to find an establishment where will be presented to him ample choice of artistic designs, without having forced upon his attention a host of mere ingenious ones, and destitute of any other merit, with a tariff of prices adapted to the means of the economic or those to whom price is no object. Such an establishment is that of Mr. J. W. Benson, situated at 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, whose recent enlargement of his premises has made his show-rooms more conspicuous than any other in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's. His four windows contain such a variety of gold and silver watches as to leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with. The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure him a large amount of public patronage.—*Standard*. Benson's illustrated Pamphlet, post free for two stamps, is descriptive of every construction of watch now made. Watches safe by post to all parts of the globe.—ADV.

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BICKERSTETH—Doing and Suffering: Memorials of E. and F. Bickersteth. By their Sister. 8th edit. 12mo cl 3s 6d. Seeley and Co.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT CHRISTIANS. 3rd Series. Fcp 8vo cl 2s. Religious Tract Society.

BROWN—Rob and Feline Freunde. Von Jno. Brown, M.D. 12mo swd 6d. Williams and Norgate.

BROWNE—The Case of the War in New Zealand, from Authentic Documents. By E. Harold Browne, B.D. 8vo swd 1s. (Deighton, Bell, and Co., Cambridge.) Bell and Daldy.

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